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# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 111



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## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ISSUES RESOLUTION ON JERUSALEM

OW191411 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Rabat, August 18 (XINHUA)--The Jerusalem Committee of the Islamic Conference meeting in Casablanca, Morocco, today called for a political and economic boycott against any country which recognized Jerusalem as Israel's capital or moved its embassy to Jerusalem.

The boycott decision was made in the final resolution of a three-day meeting of the "Committee of Al-Quds (Jerusalem)."

The resolution says, "The committee gives material and moral support to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to help it intensify its armed battle and strengthen the resistance movement both inside and outside occupied Palestine."

The resolution decides to inform European countries of the views of the Islamic countries on the Israeli decision to annex Jerusalem and to explain to them the danger of the decision in the region and its threat to international peace and security. It also calls on the United Nations and its security council to check the Israeli move.

It reiterates the Arab character of Jerusalem as the capital of an independent Palestine state. The liberation of this city is a national, Arabic and Islamic duty, the resolution points out.

The meeting was held in Casablanca, Morocco, from August 16 to 18 at the request of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. Among the Islamic countries attending the meeting were Morocco, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Lebanon, Sudan, Iran, Pakistan, the Bangladesh, Indonesia, Guinea, Senegal and the Palestine Liberation Organization. It was presided over by King Hassan II of Morocco, chairman of the Committee of Jerusalem of the Islamic Conference Organization.

The committee recommended the holding of a special meeting of the Islamic conference foreign ministers in Morocco on September 18.

CSO: 4020

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### LAO DOCTOR EXPOSES USSR-SRV DOMINATION

OW191530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Bangkok, August 19 (XINHUA)--A Lao doctor who fled his country on the night of August 17 with his wife and a two-year-old baby told the Thai press that Soviet-made tanks are now deployed in various parts of Laos, particularly along the Mekong River. Lao troops have been placed under the absolute control of Vietnam and the Soviet Union, he added.

Upon reaching Ta Baw District, Nong Khai Province of Thailand, the doctor named Wiset said in the Chinaimo barracks in Vientiane alone, there were about a dozen Soviet-made tanks, and in the Phong Chieng barracks, there were eight Soviet guns. Vietnamese and Lao troops could be seen everywhere along the 150-kilometre banks of the Mekong River between Vientiane and Pak San.

Soviet and Vietnamese advisers are serving as instructors in Lao armed forces which have completely lost their independence, Wiset said.

He said Laos and Thailand are next-door neighbours and the people of the two countries blood relations. But the Lao Government is pursuing a policy extremely hostile to Thailand. This runs counter to the will of the Lao people who do not want to be an enemy of Thailand, he added.

He said he had worked at the Bahasoi Hospital in the Lao capital of Vientiane for three years after graduation from the Vientiane Medical College and had received training in Viet Nam. Upon learning that he was soon to be sent to Sam Neua for "re-education," he decided at last to flee the country.

CSO: 4020



INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' CORRESPONDENTS FEATURE LAO REFUGEES

OW181539 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 18 Aug 80

['Newsfeature in PEOPLE'S DAILY: "Lao People's Grievances"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 18 (XINHUA)--More than 200,000 Lao people have fled their country, ferrying across the Mekong River to Thailand at the risk of their very lives, since 1975. Some 2,000 manage to filter through to Thailand even after the closing of the Thai-Lao border on June 16.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY here today printed a newsfeature sent by Chinese correspondents in Bangkok after their interviews with Lao refugees in Nong Khai Province, Thailand. They report:

A 21-year-old peasant girl who fled Laos and came to a refugee camp in Nong Khai on August 7, was asked why she had decided to brave mortal danger and leave her country. Her answer was point-blank: "I resent Viet Nam's rule over my country."

Ten other refugees who went through the procedure of interrogation at the Thai border check point answered more or less the same.

In the refugee camps we listened to bitter grievances voiced by many against outrages committed by Vietnamese soldiers in Laos. "Vietnamese soldiers extorted in the towns and looted in the countryside. It is no exaggeration to say that each of our houses had been ransacked by them several times," a 41-year-old widow told us. She had a three-month-old baby in her arms. She went on to say: "First, they took away our rice, chickens and ducks, and then our pigs. At the end, not even our watchdogs were spared."

A 30-year-old peasant woman from Na Sam District, Vientiane Province, told us that before her escape, she had been put under surveillance by the local authorities because her husband fled to Thailand long ago. "Life became harder and harder for me and finally I simply couldn't feed my two sons and a daughter. On August 4, I had an opportunity to flee with other women in the village, and I made up my mind to run the risk with my children and escaped by boat."

It was learned that 50,000 Vietnamese troops are stationed in Laos, while Laos itself has only an army of 40,000. Since the closing of the Thai-Lao border, Viet Nam has reinforced its troops along the Mekong River in Laos. In addition, there are 6,000 Vietnamese officials who are in actual charge of the Lao Government offices, enterprises, schools and hospitals as "advisers" or "experts."

A graduate of the Vientiane Secondary School who reached Thailand on August 8 said, "Vietnamese troops and officials have complete control of my country. Vietnamese sentries are seen everywhere."

He said that school graduates had to join the army as they have nothing to eat, not to speak of their cultural life.

His elder brother added, "Many young people were forced to build barracks for the Vietnamese without pay. Ours becomes a land of the Vietnamese."

Another young man told that the Vietnamese were hated everywhere in his country. "We Laos refuse to be bond slaves. We will eventually get together and rise up to clear our land of the Vietnamese."

CSO: 4020

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THAI OFFICIAL CITED ON SRV, USSR EXPANSION

OW161636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Bangkok, August 16 (XINHUA)--The Soviet support for Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea is aimed at complete Vietnamese control of Indochina which in turn would pave the way for Soviet expansion in that region in the long-term strategic interests of the Soviet Union.

This was said by Prasong Soonsiri, deputy secretary-general of the National Security Council of Thailand, yesterday evening while briefing Thai Government officials on the present Indochina situation.

He said the Soviet Union has already the use of naval and air bases in Viet Nam's Danang, Cam Ranh Bay and Saigon among others. It has also established electronic monitoring networks to collect intelligence in the Southeast Asian region.

He noted that the Soviet infiltration into Viet Nam and Indochina has been escalated step by step. The number of Soviet military and administrative officials despatched to Viet Nam in the name of advisers is no less than 5,000, plus about another 1,000 in Laos. Soviet aircraft and pilots are helping in air transportation in Laos and Kampuchea, and more than a dozen Soviet naval ships are stationed on Indochinese waters, he added.

Not long ago, he continued, Vietnamese leaders signed an agreement with the Soviet Union in Moscow on oil exploration on the continental shelf of the Vietnamese coast. This in fact provided an opportunity for the Soviet navy and military officials to pour openly into Viet Nam.

Prasong said, "Many people believe that an end to economic aid to Viet Nam as some countries did would make Viet Nam fall deeper into the embrace of the Soviet Union and that the best way would be to pull Viet Nam away from the Soviet Union. In my opinion, as long as the present Vietnamese leadership remains in power, it is impossible to pull Viet Nam away from the Soviet Union by providing it with aid."

He said Viet Nam is now following the example of colonialists by trying to turn Indochina into "Viet Nam's Indochina" by political and military means. However, it is very difficult for Viet Nam to achieve its ambitions, he added.

He said Viet Nam had asserted that the situation in Kampuchea was irreversible. This is an attempt to deceive world opinion, he stressed. It is known to all that Viet Nam is meeting with strong and extensive resistance in Kampuchea from the Kampuchean people. The armed forces of Democratic Kampuchea have grown stronger than before, their number has increased and their morale gone up. They are capturing more and more weapons and ammunition from the Vietnamese troops. The main force of the Democratic Kampuchean armed forces plus potential recruitments from the people numbered over 100,000, Prasoon noted.

He pointed out that Viet Nam could not achieve its goal of occupying the whole of Kampuchea.

CSO: 4020

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### INDONESIAN PRESIDENT ON SUPPORT FOR THAILAND

OW161256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA)--"As a fellow member of ASEAN (the Association of South East Asian Nations), we give our fullest support to Thailand's right to defend its territorial integrity," declared President Suharto in a nation-wide televised speech marking the 35th anniversary of Indonesia's independence at the parliament today, according to reports from Jakarta.

"No matter what the excuse may be, we cannot justify disturbances by another country to the sovereignty of a state and integrity of its territory," he added in a clear reference, according to AFP, to the Vietnamese incursion into Thailand in June.

The president reaffirmed his government's stand on Kampuchea, namely, "all foreign troops should be withdrawn from there and the fullest respect given to the right of the people of Kampuchea to choose their own government and future."

He said ASEAN countries were establishing cooperation among themselves in various fields to strengthen their respective national resilience "so that each of us will be capable of withstanding any disturbances coming from within or without."

The Indonesian President also underlined Indonesia's long-standing support for the Palestinians to determine their own future and for the Arab peoples to regain territory occupied by Israel. He pointed out that Israel's annexation of the whole of Jerusalem and making it its capital "has offended the feelings of the Islamic community throughout the world."

The Indonesian President announced that the country is expected to produce a record 20 million tons of rice this year. Indonesia now has a huge rice stock of 2.5 million tons, he said.

C80: 4020

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### FIGHTING CONTINUES IN AFGHANISTAN

OM161649 Beijing AINHUA in English 1639 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Peshawar, August 16 (XINHUA)--Battles between Afghan freedom-fighters and Soviet-Afghan troops took place in Afghanistan's provinces of Logar, Kunar and Nangarhar in the past few days, according to the Afghan Islamic Society here today.

Soviet tanks and armoured vehicles on their way to attack a school run by freedom-fighters in Tangi-Waghjan area in Logar Province were stopped by the freedom-fighters on August 6 and heavy fighting followed. A great number of Russian and government troops were killed and four tanks destroyed.

Three days before this battle, the freedom-fighters ambushed government convoys in Charkh and Kulargar areas of the same province and captured three trucks.

Russian troops attacked freedom-fighters in Naray of Kunar Province on August 5. The freedom-fighters put up a very stubborn resistance, killing more than 10 Russians and destroying three tanks. The Russians are now reported to have been under the siege of freedom-fighters in Sao Valley. Planes were called in and bombarded the valley heavily. But the road between Asmar and Nary is still under the control of the freedom-fighters.

According to a spokesman of Hazb-i-Islami of Afghanistan in Peshawar today, Russian troops launched a heavy attack on the freedom-fighters in Wardak Province about two weeks ago, destroying several villages. Fierce fighting followed and both sides suffered heavy casualties.

Fightings between freedom-fighters and Russian troops were also reported in Ghazni, Kandahar and Kunduz provinces.

CSO: 4020

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 'RENMIN RIBAO' COMMENTS ON UK ROLE IN EUROPEAN MONETARY SYSTEM

HK191454 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Aug 80 p 7

[Newsletter from London by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Xu Qingmei (6079 1987 5019): "Pound Sterling and the European Monetary System")]

[Text] Since the European monetary system was implemented on 13 March last year, people in the West are of the opinion that it had a "stable beginning." However, the pound sterling, one of the major currencies of the world, still remains outside the gate of the European monetary system. Britain is the only country among the nine member states of the EEC that has not joined the European monetary system.

In the first half of this year when there was a seething controversy over the British share of the EEC budget, until the "last moment" when there was about to be a stalemate, the British Government still stated that "we must repair our relations with Europe" and insisted on the stand that "Britain is a member of the EEC." Then what is the reason for Britain's hesitation in participating in the exchange rate and intervention structures of the European monetary system?

Since last year, the exchange rate for the pound sterling has been going up. On 7 July, it went up to \$2.38 for pound 1, the highest rate since early 1975. Compared with the lowest rate in late July 1976, the value of the pound sterling has increased by more than 50 percent and has come close to the highest exchange rate of \$2.40 to pound sterling 1 in 1974. Meanwhile, the exchange rate of the pound sterling against other major European currencies has also been increasing. In July, the exchange rate reached the highest point in 5 years. The rise in the exchange rate of the pound sterling is mainly due to increased oil production in the North Sea which improved the balance of payment situation in Britain and considerably increased Britain's gold and foreign exchange reserves.

The pound sterling was once the most important currency in the world. Since the 1950's, the position of the pound sterling has weakened in the international financial world. But it is still a major international currency and London is still one of the major financial centers of the world. In 1978, the pound sterling still constituted one-third of the world's currency reserves. Of the 1,000 billion Eurodollars which always assault the international foreign exchange market, 34 percent of them are



deposited in London, it can be expected that once a crisis emerges in the Western monetary structure, the pressure for a bank run on the pound sterling will only be next in gravity to that on the U.S. dollar. However, the present "strength" of the pound sterling is incompatible with the economic recession in Britain. According to the public pronouncement of the British Ministry of Industry, fixed capital investments for this year for all its departments, except for the service departments, will be cut. The manufacturing industries will suffer the most. According to the predictions of the British Federation of Industry, due to the decrease in orders received by the manufacturing industries, output for the manufacturing industries this year will drop by 4.5 percent and total volume of fixed capital investments will decrease by 10 percent, the sharpest drop since 1972 and the worst year for capital investment since the end of World War II.

Another grave indication of economic recession is serious inflation which hit 22 percent in June this year. The number of unemployed has also risen sharply, reaching the figure of 1.89 million, quite close to the highest level during the great economic depression in the 1930's. It is expected that the number of unemployed will still increase in the coming months.

Although the British Government advocates and promotes the unity of Western Europe, Britain's economic interests still have top priority in every step it takes. In the present economic situation in Europe, if Britain joins the European monetary system, it will have to enforce a strict policy of economic retrenchment to fight inflation in order to maintain the stability of its currency. This will worsen Britain's economic recession.

The European monetary system is bound to continue its existence. But the absence of the pound sterling in this system makes it an incomplete system. However, Britain does participate in the credit structure of the system and has allocated 20 percent of its gold and foreign exchange reserves as a reserve fund for European monetary cooperation. This attitude of "partial participation" and "partial separation" indicates that the relationship between the pound sterling and the European monetary system is similar to British membership in the EEC. It will have to go through a tortuous course. Britain will weigh the merits and demerits over and over again and will not "act drastically."

CSO: 4005



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### BRITAIN'S INFLATION RATE FALLS

OW161611 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 16 Aug 89

[Text] London, August 15 (XINHUA)--Britain's rate of inflation plunged a record 4.1 per cent to 16.9 per cent in July, the British Government officially announced today.

This is the second consecutive month of decline in Britain's inflation rate since the beginning of this year. The inflation rate rose to 21.9 per cent last May, the peak in four years, and dropped to 21 per cent in June.

Economic analysts here have shown concern for the last month's steep fall in the rate of inflation. They hold that the causes behind the drop are manifold. The plunge in the prices of raw materials arising from widespread economic recession throughout the world and a strong pound sterling now reaching a record high parity in the past five and a half years--the result of an artificial high interest rate--have helped to keep down the cost of imported raw materials. Since the beginning of this year, sluggish market and fierce competition which led to price cuts by all shops have brought about an all-time low profit rate. Since summer set in, the prices of fruits and vegetables have also become cheaper as they are in season.

It is against this background that the economic analysts have been prudent about the drop in Britain's rate of inflation. This is because although the upward spiral in prices has eased, the fall in industrial production and the increase in unemployment continue and are even worsening.

People have noted that the tight money measures adopted by the British Government to bring inflation under control offer no prospects for optimism.

CSO: 4020

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### AUSTRALIA TO STAGE MILITARY EXERCISES

OW161555 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Canberra, August 16 (XINHUA)--Australia will test its defence preparedness in three major exercises scheduled to begin next week and to last for more than a month.

The sea, air and land exercises ranging across the country, from Tasman Sea to the Indian Ocean, would also involve the United States and New Zealand forces.

The defence department announced yesterday that Australian aircraft carrier Hmas Melbourne, escorted by an Australian guided missile destroyer and a New Zealand frigate, will leave Sydney for Fremantle on August 18 to take part in major international maritime exercise "Sandgroper" off the coast of western Australia, involving ships and aircraft from Australian, New Zealand and U.S. navies. The convoy will be under "attack" by the Royal Australian Air Force and allied aircraft and submarine.

After the two-week exercise, which will be conducted under the Anzus arrangements, several Royal Australian Navy units, led by the aircraft carrier Hmas Melbourne, will deploy in the Indian Ocean in support of U.S. Navy forces.

On August 29, the Royal Australian Air Force and the United States Air Force will start a two-week air defence exercise at RAAF Base Williamtown, north of Newcastle, New South Wales.

The army's biggest exercise in recent years in Australia, "Drought Master," will be held between October 16-25 in the Bourke area of western New South Wales. More than 5,000 soldiers would take part in the 10-day exercise.

CSO: 4020

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### AUSTRALIA TO INCREASE ARMY RESERVES

OW141612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Canberra, August 14 (XINHUA)--The Australian Government is launching a campaign to get the number of the citizen military forces (or the army reserves) up from 22,000 to 30,000 in one year. The total strength of the permanent defence force of Australia was 71,531 at the end of June, 1980.

Addressing the Citizen Military Forces Association here yesterday, Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser said, "With Australia's limited manpower resources, it would be almost impossible, without severe disruption to the country's economic and social life, to maintain adequate military strength with regulars only. This is why the citizen military forces have played a vital role in enabling us to develop a balanced force of officers and soldiers as a basis for expansion when the need arises."

Fraser also said that Australia must strengthen its capacity "to meet the uncertainties now facing our region."

"Before the 80s had begun, Soviet expansion had produced a deterioration in the international strategic order and as announced earlier this year, our level of national defence preparedness is to be raised significantly. This will involve an average annual increase of expenditure of 7 per cent in real terms, reaching about 3 per cent of gross domestic product by 1985," he said.

CSO: 4020

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### JAPANESE DELEGATION URGES BETTER RELIEF FOR KAMPUCHEA

OW170742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Bangkok, August 16 (XINHUA)--Kiyoshi Mizuno, head of the visiting delegation of the Kampuchean refugees relief centre of Japan, at a press conference here this afternoon urged for improvement of international organizations' relief to the Kampuchean refugees and praised Thailand for its humanitarian operation.

He gave a brief account of his observation of the international relief work at refugee centres at the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the region under the control of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Mizuno said: "The relief given to those in the refugee centres at the Thai-Kampuchean border has not been sufficient and their living conditions are not good." He said: "In the Democratic Kampuchea-controlled area, as we saw, all aid materials our country gave previously have been well distributed among the people and the medicines provided by our centre are very useful to the patients in the hospitals."

In areas under Vietnamese control, he said, "most of the relief did not reach the hands of the Kampuchean people in need. Canned food given by the Japanese Government was found among the Vietnamese soldiers. So this is a great problem we should take into consideration."

"There are two ways to send international relief to the Kampuchean people. One is through Phnom Penh, another through the Thai-Kampuchean border. We must think about the fact that some hundred thousand people are wandering at the border to get aid. How to prevent them from dying of starvation? No best way other than providing aid from the Thai side of the border. So we appeal for distributing the international aid to the Kampuchean people in great need along the border," the delegation head declared.

Dealing with his impression of the Democratic Kampuchean area, he said that they visited a village on the top of a mountain. Houses there were newly built, maize, corn, vegetables and fruits were growing in the fields. Villagers were in better health than those in the refugee camps at the border.

CSO: 4020

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### ANGOLA STRENGTHENS TIES WITH NIGERIA

OW161904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Lagos, August 16 (XINHUA)--Nigeria and Angola have decided to strengthen their links of trade, education and culture, according to a press release issued by the office of the president here today.

A protocol, signed at the end of a two-day inaugural session of their joint commission here yesterday, stressed the need to promote inter-African trade and their bilateral trade in particular.

In accordance with the protocol, both sides are to expand the commercial arms of their embassies and establish friendly ties between their shipping companies.

Nigeria will soon submit a draft agreement on shipping to facilitate easy flow of goods between the two countries. The Angolan side is to propose an expanded draft of the cultural agreement under negotiation to cover more areas including sports, films, publication and news media.

The protocol also deals with matters concerning air services; telecommunications, industry, agriculture and fisheries, and finance.

The Nigerian-Angolan joint commission was established under an agreement signed in Luanda in April, 1979, during the visit of the former Nigerian head of state to Angola.

CSO: 4020

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### JAPAN'S DECISION TO LOWER DISCOUNT RATE REPORTED

OW201321 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Tokyo, August 20 (XINHUA)--The Bank of Japan decided to lower the official discount rate by 0.75 per cent from the current 9 per cent to 8.25 per cent per annum effective today.

The decision, made amid growing signs of economic slowdown, marks the first lowering of the official discount rate in two years and five months since March 1978 when it was lowered to 3.5 per cent. In April 1979, the bank began tightening credit supply to cope with the second oil crisis triggered by the Iranian revolution. The discount rate had been raised on five occasions since then to 9 per cent last March to help curb inflation and boost the value of the yen.

The Bank of Japan lowered the discount rate now in view of the slowdown in personal spending and the drop in manufacturing and mining production, while inflation has somewhat abated, the yen value stabilized and high U.S. interest rates declined.

The bank authorities, however, maintained that this is only an adjustment of the current high interest rate and does not mean a step towards easing the tight money policy. Interest on bank deposits and postal savings will remain unchanged.

Business leaders generally voiced dissatisfaction with the small reduction. Yoshihiro Inayama, president of the Federation of Economic Organizations, complained that the industries were having difficulties with high interest rate and dwindling market demand.

CSO: 4020

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### ROMANIAN FACTORIES FULFILL TARGETS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

OW190834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, August 19 (XINHUA)--Romanian workers are waging an emulation drive to increase production and practise economy to celebrate the 36th anniversary of the liberation of the motherland. Many economic units have fulfilled the five-year plan targets ahead of schedule.

Thirty major enterprises in Bacau County, East Romania fulfilled their production targets of the current five-year plan in mid-August.

Romania's total steel output in the first seven months of this year increased by about 340,000 tons compared with the corresponding period of last year. The output of rolled steel rose by 80,000 tons.

Construction of a thermal power plant in Gorj County, South Romania, the biggest of its kind in the country with a total generating capacity of 2,640,000 kilowatt, is being speeded up. Three generators have been put into trial operation recently and the fourth one will be put into operation at the end of the year. Construction of 265 projects stipulated by the investment plan of the current five-year plan has been completed by building companies and enterprises affiliated to the Ministry of Industrial Construction.

Good results are also being achieved by many enterprises in economizing on energy resources, metals and other raw materials and utilizing discarded materials.

CSO: 4020



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

**MALAYSIAN-THAI NAVAL EXERCISE**--Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA)--Naval forces of Malaysia and Thailand today began a joint exercise in the South China Sea, according to an AFP report from Kuala Lumpur. A Malaysian Defence Ministry statement said 15 warships including 5 from Thailand take part in the week-long exercise. Cooperation between the two navies dated back to the 1960s when ships from both countries and those from the British commonwealth had participated in similar exercises in the South China Sea. The first Malaysian-Thai naval exercise was conducted late last year. [Text] [OW201349 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 20 Aug 80]

**DPRK OFFICIAL IN YUGOSLAVIA**--Belgrade, August 8 (XINHUA)--President Cvijetin Mijatovic of the Yugoslav presidency received and had a long friendly talk with visiting Foreign Minister Ho Tam of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea here today. In their talk, the two sides held that the non-aligned movement must actively participate as an independent factor in the solution of international political and economic problems and oppose any attempt to bring the rivalry of blocs into the movement so as to enhance its influence all over the world. Ho Tam handed a letter from President Kim Il-song to President Mijatovic. [Text] [OW090114 Beijing XINHUA in English 0107 GMT 9 Aug 80]

**EL SALVADOR CAPTURES CUBAN**--Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA)--Salvadoran security forces have captured a Cuban military instructor serving the anti-government guerrillas in that country, according to a REUTER report from San Salvador. The Cuban was captured by a patrol taking part in a massive search for foreign mercenaries assisting the guerrillas. Army sources said that foreign instructors had been giving lessons in arms handling and bomb construction in San Salvador University days before the security forces occupied the campus, a stronghold of anti-government forces, last June. [Text] [OW191514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 19 Aug 80]

**SURINAME PURGES OFFICERS**--Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA)--Suriname Government sources disclosed yesterday that the armed forces had purged two officers on charges of being in contact with Fidel Castro and planning a Cuban-backed takeover of the country, according to a UPI report from Paramaribo.



One of the officers was Badresssein Sital, one-time chairman of the National Military Council of Suriname. He had been replaced after his return from the Sandinista government anniversary celebration in Managua last month and arrested after the military assumed direct rule of the government on August 13. The sources said that Sital had met with Castro in Nicaragua. Officials tapping his phone overheard him plotting a coup in a long-distance telephone call to Cuba, they added. [Text] [OW191224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 19 Aug 80]

**SURINAME PARLIAMENT ACTIVITY SUSPENDED**--Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA)--The armed forces in Suriname yesterday indefinitely suspended the activities of parliament and a five-man advisory council to the government, according to a report from Paramaribo quoting a Foreign Ministry's statement. This move of the armed forces came in a decree signed by army chief-of-staff Daysi Bouterse, the statement said. The Suriname armed forces accused on August 13 some "extreme leftist elements" of collaborating with foreign countries to topple the government, and took over the government the same day. A cabinet headed by Henck R. Chin A Sen was formed on August 15. [Text] [OW191533 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 19 Aug 80]

**NEW SURINAME CABINET**--Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA)--A 14-member new cabinet was named in Suriname last night, one day after the army reorganized the country's leadership, according to news reports from Paramaribo. President Henck Chin A Sen, who replaced his predecessor Johan Ferrier, will continue to serve as premier. He named Andre R. Haakmat his deputy, who will concurrently take the portfolios of foreign affairs, justice, armed forces and police. Several members of the cabinet who were forced to resign on August 14 are included in the new cabinet. Former Premier Henck Arron who was toppled in the February military coup, was reported to be among those arrested on August 14. Three members of the National Military Council (NMC), including its former chairmen Boudreissein Sital and Charles Mijnaals who were believed by officials to [have] relations with extreme-leftist groups abroad, were also arrested. [Text] [OW160729 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 16 Aug 80]

**FRENCH ECONOMY**--Paris, August 18 (XINHUA)--Latest statistics show that the French economy is not in good condition. France recorded a foreign trade deficit in July of 6,660 million francs (about 1,665 million dollars) after seasonal adjustments, the Foreign Trade Ministry announced today. The total foreign trade deficit from January to July reached 36,499 million francs, more than 3.5 times that of 1979 (10,100 million francs). Unemployment continued to rise. According to the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies, the number of job seekers had gone up to 1,469,900 by the end of July after seasonal adjustments. It is expected that this state of affairs cannot be improved by the end of the year since nearly 800,000 youths have entered the labour market. Prices for consumer goods rose by 13.5 per cent last June as compared with the same period last year. [Text] [OW191232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 19 Aug 80]

POLAND PASSENGER TRAIN CRASH--Warsaw, August 19 (XINHUA)--A passenger train crowded with vacationers returning home from Baltic coast resorts collided head-on with a freight train today near Torun, 200 kilometres northwest of here, according to a PAP report. The passenger train was heading for Lodz from Kolobrzeg, in the center of the Baltic coast region. Shortly after departing the Torun station, it collided with the freight train which disregarded a stop signal. The engine and the first two cars of the passenger train were crushed. Sixty two passengers were killed on the spot and 50 others injured. A special government committee headed by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Tadeusz Wrzanczyka has been formed to investigate the accident. [Text] [OW200743 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 20 Aug 80]

AUSTRALIAN DEFENSE BUDGET--Canberra, August 19 (XINHUA)--Australian treasurer, John Howard, presented the budget for 1980-1981 to the Australian parliament tonight, pledging to continue the policies of making a "relentless effort to control inflation" of the country. The budget gives a high priority to the strengthening of Australia's national security. 3,541 million dollars (9.8 per cent of the budget outlays) will be provided for national defence, an increase of 17.7 per cent in current prices, and 7 per cent in real terms over 1979-80. Howard said, "The changed strategic circumstances in which Australia now finds herself require a much greater commitment to defence spending" and "further large increases in later budgets will be necessary, up to an expected 3 per cent of gross domestic product for defence spending by 1984-1985." [Excerpts] [OW191903 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 19 Aug 80]

DPRK DELEGATION IN CHANGCHUN--At the invitation of the Jilin Provincial People's Government, a seven person friendship delegation from Yanggang Province, DPRK, arrived in Changchun on the morning of 13 August. The delegation was headed by (Ri'ng Myong-kae), director of the Yanggang Provincial General Bureau of Local Industries. (Song Yong-ui), (?secretary) of the Korean Workers Party Committee of Yanggang Province, was its deputy leader. Welcoming the delegation at the station were (Zhao Dongli), deputy secretary general of the Jilin Provincial People's Government, (Sun Zhenli), deputy mayor of Changchun Municipality, and responsible persons of parties concerned. The friendship delegation will also visit Jilin and Yanji municipalities. [SK170129 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Aug 80 SK]

FRG ORCHESTRA LEAVES HARBIN--The Chamber Music Troupe from the Federal Republic of Germany, after giving three performances in Harbin, departed here for Beijing by plane 12 August. Before leaving, the Heilongjiang branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries hosted a farewell cocktail party in honor of the troupe. [SK162358 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Aug 80 SK]

UN TRAINING CLASS--Shanghai, 20 Aug (XINHUA)--The third term of a diesel engine operation and maintenance training class, jointly sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of Agricultural Machinery and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), opened at the Shanghai Diesel Engine Plant on 20 August. Among the students are 12 engineering technicians from Barbados, Burma, Jamaica, Kenya, Malta, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand and Turkey. They will study for more than 3 months. Similar training classes have previously been conducted twice at the Shanghai Diesel Engine Plant to train students from 15 countries of the Third World. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1516 GMT 20 Aug 80 OW]

IRANIAN COUP PLOTTER DIES--Tehran, August 19 (XINHUA)--General Hasan Yazdi, who was suspected to be one of the chief planners of the abortive coup d'etat in Iran last month, committed suicide yesterday morning, according to the paper AZADEGAN today. The paper said that when members of the revolutionary guards went to his house here to arrest him, Yazdi asked for permission to go into another room to put on his clothes and then he shot himself with a pistol. The paper quoted an informed source at the Central Committee, one of the security organs established after the Islamic revolution, as saying that General Yazdi was director of the Sixth Bureau of Savak, the intelligence organ of the former regime. Sixty eight people said to have been involved in the coup had been executed after trial at the revolutionary court. [Text] [OW191511 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 19 Aug 80]

MUSLIMS RESOLVE SAVING JERUSALEM--Tunis, August 20 (XINHUA)--"The Islamic nations reaffirm their determination to fight for the liberation of Jerusalem from Israeli Zionist occupation," declared Habib Chatti, secretary-general of the Islamic Conference Organization, in a statement issued here today. He said, "The meeting of the Committee of Jerusalem of the Islamic Conference recently held in Casablanca indicates the determination of the Islamic countries to maintain their support for the Palestinian people in their heroic struggle until and unless Jerusalem is liberated and a Palestine state is set up." He called on "Islamic Nations to turn their indignation into action and take effective measures to save the Aqsa Mosque from Israeli Zionist occupation." He also appealed to all peace-loving people in the world to cope with Israel's arrogance and disregard of international law and human rights. [Text] [OW210836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 21 Aug 80]

TUNISIA CONDEMNS ISRAEL--Tunis, August 20 (XINHUA)--The Tunisian National Assembly said in a statement today that the Israeli decision making Jerusalem its capital is a new challenge to world opinion and an attempt to spurn all efforts for peace. The statement says that the National Assembly "strongly condemns" the decision which "once again exposes Israel's expansionist and belligerent designs and is a new challenge to

the sentiments of Muslims and Christians alike of the whole world." The statement appeals to the world public and all peace-loving forces to deal with Israel's sinister scheme manoeuvres so as to prevent Israel from achieving its expansionist designs. [Text] [OW201630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 20 Aug 80]

AFGHAN REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN--Islamabad, August 20 (XINHUA)--The number of Afghan refugees who entered Pakistan following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has reached 1.05 million, according to newspaper reports here today. There are 850,000 Afghan refugees in North West Frontier Province and about 200,000 in Baluchistan. Most of the refugees are women and children. According to camp-wise statistics, children under the age of 12 account for 44 per cent of the total number and female adults 27 per cent. [Text] [OW201250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1746 GMT 20 Aug 80]

CUBAN, NICARAGUAN NEWS AGREEMENT--Havana, August 18 (XINHUA)--An agreement on operation in news was signed by Cuba and Nicaragua in Managua, capital of Nicaragua, today, according to PRENSA LATINA. It was an agreement between Agencia Informativa Latinoamericana PRENSA LATINA and Agencia Internacional de Noticias NUEVA NICARAGUA. According to the agreement, the two agencies will exchange news and cooperate in training technical personnel and journalists and in other fields. [Text] [OW190756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 19 Aug 80]

HONDURANS WITHDRAW FROM OAS--Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA)--A number of Honduran guerrillas withdrew from the office of the Organization of American States (OAS) in Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras yesterday, after announcing their demands and a programme of their union, according to reports received here. The guerrillas, who occupied the OAS office on August 15, claimed to belong to the People's Revolutionary Union. They demanded an end to the collaboration between the Honduran and Salvadorian armed forces, the release of Salvadorian political leaders who have been arrested and a halt to repressive activities in El Salvador. The union's political programme called for the overthrow of the oligarchy, the bureaucratic-military machine and imperialism through new methods of struggle. [Text] [OW171306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 17 Aug 80]

PAPUA NEW GUINEA TROOPS IN VANUATU--Beijing, August 18 (XINHUA)--About 100 Papua New Guinean (PNG) troops landed on Espiritu Santo today to put down a 12-week secessionist rebellion there against the government of newly-independent Vanuatu, according to western news agency reports



received here today. They met with no resistance from the secessionists, said a spokesman for the PNG command headquarters. The troops are to replace a 700-strong Anglo-French force which has failed to put down the rebellion since its arrival in Santo on the eve of the independence of Vanuatu, formerly New Hebrides. The Anglo-French force will be withdrawn today, according to a joint French-British communique published in Paris on August 12. Brigadier General Ted Diro, PNG military commander, said that the PNG troops would first take over security posts from the British and French, secure the airfield and then move into position to dominate Luganville, the main town of Santo. A total of 300 PNG troops have gone to the South Pacific island country in response to Vanuatu Prime Minister Walter Lini's request following the reluctance of the Anglo-French troops to put down the secessionist rebellion on Espiritu Santo. [Text] [OW180828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 18 Aug 80]

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEAN, SWV CLASH--Bangkok, August 18 (XINHUA)--The armed forces of Democratic Kampuchea engaged the Vietnamese troops in fierce fighting for the last two days near the Oualao bridge in Phnom Melai area and inflicted many casualties on the enemy. According to press reports here today, large numbers of Vietnamese troops were sent on August 16 to repair the bridge, a strategic passage to Phnom Melai, destroyed by guerrillas more than a week ago. But they were harassed by small groups of Democratic Kampuchean armed forces and failed in their mission after a day's fighting. Vietnamese troops also shelled the northern foot of Phnom Melai with 105 mm guns and mortars the same day, and launched a mopping-up operation there. They met with vigorous resistance from the guerrillas. Fierce fighting took place in the border area with Thailand near Phnom Melai for the whole day yesterday and the sound of gun fire only subdued at sunset. [Text] [OW181234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 18 Aug 80]

JAPANESE GROUP VISITS KAMPUCHEA--Tokyo, August 16 (XINHUA)--A seven-member Japanese central delegation for relief to Kampuchea headed by Diet members Kiyoshi Mizuno and Hideo Den has arrived in an area controlled by the Democratic Kampuchean Government in North Kampuchea and held talks with Prime Minister Khieu Samphan. During their talks, the Japanese delegation handed Khieu Samphan the medical instruments and medicines bought with money raised in Tokyo streets by the central bureau for relief to Kampuchea. Earlier, the delegation gave the Kampuchean Red Cross Society a donation of 30,000 U.S. dollars. This was the first group of Japanese Diet members to visit an area under the control of the Democratic Kampuchea Government. A number of such visits had been paid by Japanese journalists and social activists to express their solidarity with the Kampuchean people who are waging a heroic struggle against Vietnamese aggression. [Text] [OW160814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 16 Aug 80]

JAPANESE MILITARY EXERCISES--Tokyo, August 14 (XINHUA)--The Japanese ground self-defence force will stage two-week "command post exercises" starting tomorrow to improve the commanding ability of its staff "in case of exigency." A report in the paper, SANKEI SHIMBUN, said that the defence agency did not elaborate what specific "exigency" it had in mind. However, current developments around Japan make it clear that the exigency has something to do with "the Soviet military buildup in the northern territories and on Sakhalin together with brisk logistic activity and manning of naval vessels," the report said. Taking part in the exercises will be 2,000 men from the staff headquarters of the ground self-defence force and the northern, northeastern, eastern, central and western commands and logistic units and signal corps. Similar exercises, but smaller in scale, were held in August, 1973. On the basis of the exercises, the ground self-defence force plans to undertake even bigger exercises involving the divisional commands in 1982. [Text] [OW141425 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 14 Aug 80]

ISRAELI RAID ON LEBANON--Beirut, August 15 (XINHUA)--Palestinian guerrillas and Lebanese Muslim militia yesterday repulsed the Israeli troops who attempted to land at Saïda, 40 kilometres south of Beirut. The Israeli raiders approached the coast in gunboats and under air cover, according to local press reports. Palestinian guerrillas and Lebanese militia engaged the Israelis for one hour and there were casualties among the local residents. On the same day, two raids by Israeli troops trying to land in southern Lebanon were repelled. One of the rubber boats was sunk before it reached the coast. Beirut Radio said Prime Minister Salim al-Huss personally informed Lebanon's U.S. ambassador of details of the raids and the ambassador would lodge a formal complaint with the U.S. Security Council. [Text] [OW160816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 16 Aug 80]

SOVIET AIR THREAT IN FRG--Bonn, August 17 (XINHUA)--A great danger lies in the fact that the Soviet Air Force stationed in East Germany has laid emphasis on air raids, said Juergen Moellmann, spokesman on security policy of the parliamentary group of the West German Free Democratic Party, yesterday. In an interview with the newspaper WELT AM SONNTAG here, he disclosed the Soviets had modernized their air force in East Germany with latent-type Mig-27, SU-19 and SU-23 fighter bombers last year. Moellmann stressed that "the significance of the Soviet arms expansion lies in Moscow's intentions not only to maintain superiority in quantity, but also to catch up with the West in quality." He demanded that air force strength must be included in West-East negotiations on arms control. He also stressed the necessity to modernize the West German Air Force. [Text] [OW181240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 18 Aug 80]

BRITISH TRADE SURPLUS--London, August 18 (XINHUA)--The current account of Britain's balance of payments showed a big surplus of 311 million pounds sterling in July, according to an official announcement here today.

This is the third successive monthly surplus this year, and also the largest in comparison with 32 million and 33 million pounds respectively in May and June. In July, Britain's visible trade surplus was 261 million pounds, while it also had a 50 million pound surplus on invisibles. A main factor contributing to the surplus was the North Sea net exports of oil in July worth 102 million pounds. Another factor was that British imports dropped in July by 6.8 per cent to 3,771 million while exports rose by 22 million pounds to 4,032 million. [Text] [OW190223 Beijing XINHUA in English 0157 GMT 19 Aug 80]

JAPANESE YOUTH DELEGATION--Beijing, 12 Aug--A group of 500 young Japanese visitors were guests of honor at a banquet given by the All-China Youth Federation here this evening. The group consists of students, workers, peasants, and teachers from Shizuoka Prefecture. Exchanging toasts at the banquet, Li Ruihuan, vice-chairman of the All-China Youth Federation, and Juro Suzuki, leader of the group and president of the Japan-China Friendship Association of Shizuoka Prefecture, joined in the hope that young people of the two countries would increase contacts and cooperation and that friendship between the two peoples would continue from generation to generation. The Japanese guests arrived by sea at the Xingang harbor in Tianjin this morning to the warm welcome of over 300 local young people. The visitors arrived in Beijing this afternoon. During their 5-day stay in China, the Japanese visitors are scheduled to have wide contacts with young people and see places of interest in Beijing and Tianjin. [OW141203 Beijing XINHUA in English 1551 GMT 12 Aug 80]

ROMANIAN HISTORICAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE--Bucharest, August 17 (XINHUA)--The week-long 15th international conference on historical sciences ended here today. Professors Xia Nai, Liu Simu and Zhang Zhilian of the Chinese delegation each read a paper at the conference. They dealt with China's relations with Byzantine in the middle ages, China's war of resistance against Japanese aggression and question of reform and revolution. Copies of five more Chinese papers were distributed at the conference. The Chinese delegation led by Xia Nai, director of the Institute of Archaeology of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; and Liu Simu, director of the Institute of World History of the Academy, will tour Romania for a few days at the invitation of Ion Popescu-Puturi, chairman of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association. [OW172113 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 17 Aug 80]

BULGARIAN PARACHUTING CHAMPIONSHIPS--Kazanik, Bulgaria, August 17 (XINHUA)--The 15th world parachuting championships opened here this morning with colourful parachuting performances over the Kazanik airport. Chairman of the International Aeronautical Federation Desmond Kelli hoped in his speech that the 7-day championships would promote the mutual understanding among the peoples in the world. Georgi Iordanov, president of the organizing committee of the current championships and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, declared the

championships open. The Chinese team, who attended the international competitions for the first time, received a warm welcome from the crowds when it marched in at the opening ceremony. The team arrived here on August 15. [OW172113 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 17 Aug 80]

XINJIANG ENSEMBLE IN NIGER--Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA)--The Xinjiang Song and Dance Ensemble of China gave its premiere in Niamey, capital of Niger, on August 15 before some 800 people, according to a report from Niamey. Niger National Radio gave a live broadcast of the performance. At the end of the performance, Minister of Youth, Sports and Culture M. Adamou Djermakoye, accompanied by Chinese ambassador to Niger Wang Chuanbin, went on the stage to congratulate the Chinese artists. The Chinese ensemble arrived in Niger on August 13. [Text] [OW172113 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 17 Aug 80]

AFGHAN MINISTERS CHANGES POSITION--Beijing, August 18 (XINHUA)--Afghan Prime Minister Amrullah Sarwari has been shifted from his post and appointed ambassador to Mongolia, according to reports received here. His demotion followed a bitter struggle between the two rival factions, the Parcham (flag) and the Khalq (masses), of the Afghan Ruling People's Democratic Party. Babrak Karmal leads the Parcham wing and Sarwari the Khalq faction. Sarwari's appointment to Mongolia was announced 24 hours after two other Khalq leaders were promoted to top government and party jobs. Afghan Justice Minister 'Abdorrashid Arian was given the additional post of deputy prime minister. Saied Mohammad Zafrai, member of the Afghan "revolutionary council" was made a Presidium member. The Afghan Deputy Foreign Minister Abdul Hadi Mokamel, Foreign Affairs Minister's personal chief Abdul Razaq Abidi and Prime Ministry adviser Abdul Basim Sarwan were also shifted from their posts and appointed ambassadors to Iraq, Turkey and Libya respectively. [Text] [OW181844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 18 Aug 80]

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS REPEL SOVIETS--Peshawar, August 18 (XINHUA)--Afghan freedom fighters in Wardak and Logar provinces south of Kabul successfully resisted the concentrated attacks mounted by Soviet troops in the past two weeks or so. The Islamic Alliance for Liberation of Afghanistan announced here today that during their push southward from Kabul, the Soviet troops, supported by tanks, shot at random all the way. They destroyed several villages and killed more than 65 Afghan civilians. The freedom fighters there put up effective resistance by laying mines on the highway, ambushing Soviet convoys and engaging the advancing enemy at Tangi, Abadara Khurd and Gurbat in Logar Province. An Afghan woman killed a Soviet soldier with her scythe at Tangi. Fighting was also reported in Paktia, Laghman, Parwan, Badakhshan provinces. About 12 days ago, freedom fighters attacked a military jeep in the middle of the bazaar in Paghman, a town a dozen miles west of Kabul, killing the Soviet officers and men on board. [Text] [OW181906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1857 GMT 18 Aug 80]

IRANIAN EXECUTIONS--Tehran, August 16 (XINHUA)--Fifteen more people charged with participating in the abortive coup last month were executed at Kasr-e Eslami in Fyln prison here. This brought to 65 the number



of people who were executed in retribution for the coup attempt. Lt. Gen. Mehdiyoun, former commander of the Iranian Air Force of the new regime and one of the two leaders of the coup, was among the executed. Another leader of the abortive coup, former chief of gendarmerie in the late shah's regime, was executed earlier. Among those executed yesterday were some officials of the former regime including a former director of the Central Bank and a former director of the Evin prison. Local press reported earlier that about 600 people involved in the coup were arrested. There is no indication that the case would come to an end in the near future. [Text] [OW161214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 16 Aug 80]

PALESTINIANS FORCE ISRAELI RETREAT--Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA)--A helicopter-borne Israeli commando unit raided several artillery and mortar positions, destroying a certain number of Fedayeen bases in south Lebanon last night, according to reports reaching here. The Palestinian guerrillas forced the Israeli invaders to retreat after hand-to-hand battles early this morning. The Palestinian News Agency WAPA quoted a Palestinian spokesman as saying that Palestinian troops surrounded the Israeli unit in Al-Khardali as they were preparing to evacuate the region. The Israeli troops were landed in Lebanon around 22:30 GMT yesterday. The spokesman claimed that the Israeli operation was aimed at occupying Fort Beaufort and Arnun, in the Nabatiyeh section of south Lebanon. [Text] [OW191347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 19 Aug 80]

CUBAN CONSTRUCTION PLAN UNFULFILLED--Havana, August 14 (XINHUA)--The Cuban Ministry of Construction last year completed only 70 out of 147 planned industrial projects, reports BOHEMIA in this week's issue. The report ascribes the failure to low productivity, mismanagement and labour scarcity. Large numbers of Cuban construction workers were sent to African, Asian and Latin American countries in the last few years to earn foreign exchange. According to a recent report in the daily GRANMA, over 7,000 Cuban construction workers are working in a dozen countries and by the end of the year, the number will increase to about 10,000. [Text] [OW151401 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 15 Aug 80]

CSO: 4020

## PARTY AND STATE

### 'WEN WEI PO' COMMENTS ON PROBLEMS OF NATION'S POLITICAL SYSTEM

HK181410 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 18 Aug 80 p 6

[Random talk on the news by Chao T'ung: "The Problems of China's Political System"]

[Text] During the past few days, many newspapers have been discussing the personnel changes in China's highest echelons. Some people say that China is now implementing the "separation of party and government."

The author has checked mainland newspapers and materials on talks given by Chinese leaders to foreign guests about the political situation in China, but has found no mention of "separation of party and government."

Wan Li, Yao Yilin, Yu Qiuli, Gu Mu, Fang Yi and Wang Renzhong are all secretaries of the party secretariat and concurrently hold the position of vice premier.

In China, the CCP is the ruling party. That is a political fact. Inasmuch as the CCP is the ruling party, many important positions in government are held by members of the CCP, as in Japan and Britain, where almost all cabinet members are members of the Liberal Democratic Party or the Conservative Party. This is very understandable.

Zhao Ziyang, the executive vice premier, is a member of the core of the highest leadership of the CCP--the Standing Committee of the Politburo.

With regard to Geng Biao, Chen Muhua and other vice premiers, they are all members of the Politburo. Officials of ministerial rank are almost all members of the Central Committee.

In the localities, almost all governors and mayors are members of the Standing Committee of the local party organizations.

If those occupying positions in the party cannot take up posts in the government, then does it not mean that all members of the Central Committee cannot work with the State Council and the local people's governments?

The sixth plenary session of the Central Committee and the third plenary session of the Fifth NPC will solve the problem of the cadre system and promote reforms in the personnel system. The main point is to persist in collective leadership, abolish the system of lifetime tenure, lower the average age of leaders, avoid the concentration of power in the hands of a few persons, prevent the party organization from taking over the functions of government organs, allow government and judicial organs and mass organizations to function independently and gradually achieve the institutionalization of democracy.

In China, the party leads the government and formulates the political line, principles and policies. The government, on the other hand, implements the line, principles and policies and takes charge of the administrative work. The party and government have close contact with each other, have specific divisions of labor and different powers. It is impossible for them to have a clear separation of functions and go their own ways. The problem is: In the past, the practice of the party replacing the government was erroneously enforced and the party enjoyed immense power while the government organs were incapable of independently performing their functions. In addition, feudal thinking had contaminated the organs of the party. Some people practiced patriarchal rule, made their individual wishes into law, imposed personal dictatorship, impeached officials of the state organs who were elected by delegates to the NPC simply by writing a short note, or launched nationwide campaigns to assault the legal system and the administrative structure of the government. This practice of the personal wishes of the officials replacing the legal system is antidemocratic. It must not be allowed from now on.

China is now limiting the excessive concentration of power in the hands of individuals, limiting the number of concurrent positions officials can hold and using the legal system to restrain high officials and make them obey the wishes of the people. Therefore, there has been a great change in the phenomenon of one person holding all the party, government and military powers in the personnel organization of the localities. There are now only a few people holding more than one position simultaneously. In the central authorities, Deng Xiaoping has resigned his post as chief of staff and is planning to resign as vice premier. Other high officials will also not concurrently hold positions in the party, government and army.

CSO: 4005

SELECTION OF YOUNGER SUCCESSORS FOR COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP URGED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 80 p 4

[Article by Zhang Huaming [1728 5478 2494]: "Uphold the Marxist Principle of Selecting Successors"]

[Text] To train and select successors and strengthen leading groups at all levels is the most important and most urgent issue concerning the organizational line today, as well as an important guarantee for success in consolidating and improving party leadership and in carrying out the party's political and ideological lines. To cope with the problems of successors for the cause of proletarian revolution, the Fifth Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee has formulated a number of new stipulations, which will assuredly have an extremely far-reaching impact on the promotion of stability and unity as well as the smooth advance toward China's socialist construction.

The task of training and selecting successors not only will ensure competent successors to carry out the revolutionary cause pioneered by Comrade Mao Zedong and other veteran proletarian revolutionaries, but also will enable our party to continue its march along the correct road of socialist modernization. On this question, both the international communist party and our party have received bitter lessons. As Comrade Ye Jianying pointed out, the struggle we waged against Lin Biao and the "gang of four" was essentially a struggle to either uphold or destroy the four fundamental principles: At its core was whether to persist in or wipe out the party's leadership. To draw lessons from this, it is imperative to uphold the Marxist principle of party leadership, to safeguard the tenets of historical materialism governing the interrelationships between the masses, classes, political parties and leaders, and to uphold the Marxist view of leadership and the principles relating to the problem of succession.

During the period when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran amuck, they raised the reactionary slogan: "Kick away party committees and make revolution," thus paralyzing party leadership and destroying the organizational principles, discipline, and fine traditions of the party. Today,

in order to uphold and improve party leadership and to restore and raise the party's fighting capacity, special stress must be laid on strengthening the party's leading groups, correctly understanding the Marxist theories about problems of the leadership succession, and conducting thoroughgoing work to bring order out of chaos and eliminate pernicious influences.

As Lenin stated time and again, the leadership political party of the proletariat consists not just of one man but of a group of people, it is usually "a relatively stable collective composed of the most authoritative, influential and experienced members, who are elected to the most responsible positions." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, p 197) As everyone knows, following this Marxist principle of Lenin, Comrade Mao Zedong maintained that our party had "many good leaders," but that was still not enough and we further need "several hundreds of best leaders for the masses."

Party organizations at all levels all need their leading figures. Leadership is a group of people, not one person; this is a basic Marxist point of view on the leadership question, and is determined by the nature of the communist party.

In speaking of succession, we mean a gradual replacement, a stable transition, or a process of natural evolution in which new members replace old ones within the party's leading collective. This is a case of one collective replacing another rather than one individual succeeding another. The cause of the party is not that of any individual, so of course no problem should arise between individuals in handing over power and succession. Those succession problems involving individuals which have occurred were reflections of the age-old thinking of the hereditary system of the feudal ruling class and the patriarchal system of the small producers.

When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" spread the theory that our party, armed forces, and state had been "created by one man," that the party had only "one leader" and that [this leader] had only one "close comrade-in-arms," and that therefore succession could only be one person succeeding another this argument of Lin Biao's band not only flies in the face of historical facts but also concerns huge malicious intentions. As everybody knows, the Chinese Communist Party was originally founded at a meeting attended by representatives chosen by various party groups composed of several scores of members. Then the party developed and grew in strength by twists and turns, and finally it won a complete victory throughout the country. This was the fruit of the heroic fight, under party leadership, on the part of innumerable martyrs and the broad masses of people. Comrade Mao Zedong's great contributions to the Chinese revolution cannot be obliterated, but we cannot, because of this, say that the party's history is the history of one man.

"One leader," the party was "created by one man," "only one man is correct." To term one's personal opinions "the supreme instructions"; to go



so far as to deify one man, and to say that this one individual never committed any errors and rose up to be the leader through struggle after struggle with those, who had made mistakes--all this runs counter to the Marxist viewpoint. The purpose of fabricating this sort of lie was only to isolate the leader, to make him a mere figurehead, and to separate him from the masses; for the sake of "controlling people with a god" and ridding the emperor of his ministers, proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation were eliminated, party and state leadership was usurped in order to take his place when the time was ripe. This was a venomous scheme of "shooting three hawks with one arrow." A leader can make this or that mistake, just like anybody else. One cannot correctly interpret our party's history or sum up experiences and lessons by saying that one person does not make mistakes but all others do or that all other people are correct but only one person is wrong; furthermore, this gives our enemies both inside and outside the party opportunities which they might exploit to their advantage. Lin Biao and the "gang of four," under the false pretense of praising one individual, struck blows at a large group of people, mercilessly persecuted veteran revolutionary cadres organizationally, and linked themselves with the schemes of pushing the ultraleft line politically and seizing the supreme party leadership and state power. Thus the damage they did was unprecedented in party history.

The leadership is not fixed and unchanging. The replacement of the old by the new is an inevitable historical process. Collective succession is a Marxist principle.

Communism is a great cause that can be realized only through the struggles of many generations. Just like everything else in the world, the revolutionary cause is constantly developing, and unavoidably there are frequent changes and replacements among party leaders. This is simply controlled by the laws of nature. As time spares no one, leaders are bound to get old and feeble; the leadership is bound to age and thus the problem of changing hands will sooner or later come up. On the other hand during the course of the revolution and construction, a new, outstanding younger generation of party leaders, surpassing the older generation, will emerge. To preserve its great vitality and fighting capacity, the party must be adept at finding and choosing outstanding new cadres in their prime, filling up leading bodies to full strength at all levels, and replacing those relatively inferior comrades. Dialectical unity is achieved when the leading collective is relatively stable and constantly renewed.

The Fifth Plenary Session has adopted the Marxist principle of collective succession and has brought forth the major reform of selecting successors collectively rather than individually, thereby eliminating all sorts of past malpractices which emphasized merely one individual succeeding another. The plenum has strengthened the central leading organ, reestablished the Party Central Committee Secretariat to serve as the standing organ under the Party Central Political Bureau and its Standing Committee,

and implemented the first and second line leadership system. This provided a reliable organizational guarantee of the long-term continuity of the party's line, principles, and policies and the long-term stability of the party's collective leadership; and prevents conspirators and careerists from taking advantage of the death or replacement of individual leaders to split the party or seize the highest party and state leadership, thus provoking the danger of political turmoil. This is the far-sighted, strategic decision aimed at lasting order and stability which sums up the experiences and lessons from the dozens of years of history of the international communist movement and our party--especially the experiences and lessons drawn from the struggle with Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

The Fifth Plenary Session has put forward the "Constitution of the Communist Party of China" (revised draft), and also issued a number of new provisions aimed at reforming the party's cadre system, whereby cadres can be promoted, demoted, transferred or removed; it also set time limits on the reelection and reappointment of party committee members and their alternates at the center and in local areas, thus abolishing the personnel system guaranteeing official lifelong posts, which had existed in practice for cadre positions; this also of course includes the lifelong tenure system which exists in practice for leadership posts. This has profound historic significance because it has eliminated from the system the possibility that the personality cult and individual will harm the cause of the party.

In selecting successors we must uphold the principle of democratic centralism. Successors must be chosen by the party committee and not appointed by a single person; strengthen the leadership group in order to meet the needs of the four modernizations.

Historical experience proves that the practice of appointing successors by individuals often yields undesirable results. This not only has undermined the democratic centralism of the party, but also has violated the principle of historical materialism, for it is simply impossible to expect anyone to do a perfect job of knowing one's subordinates well enough to assign them jobs commensurate with their abilities or to appoint them on their merits. Since our party's leaders do not appoint themselves and are not appointed by a certain individual's imperial order, but rather are nurtured in the course of revolutionary struggle and selected by party committees collectively through discussions, using the method of linking leadership with the masses, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" willfully went in for "monarchy" and "feudal patriarchy," propagated the feudal idea of personal loyalty, and incited a new kind of religious fanaticism and used it to shackle people's minds. These mental shackles must be thoroughly smashed.

Democratic centralism is our party's fundamental organizational principle. The party's leading bodies at all levels are elected by party congresses

and their standing committees at various levels. Collective leadership is one of the highest principles of party leadership. All major issues must be discussed and decided collectively by the party committees. Within the party committees, the minority is subordinate to the majority. These are the basic organizational principles of the party. Hence, to hold regular elections and to earnestly promote inner-party democracy are the organizational guarantees for realizing the constant renewal of the party's leading nucleus, for selecting good successors and for carrying out the readjustment, enhancement and strengthening the party's leadership, and elimination of "big reshuffles" and "big turnovers." Leaders emerge from the masses and are subject to the supervision of the people. We must prevent our leaders from turning from people's public servants into overlords sitting on people's backs; from ordinary party members, into privileged figures placing themselves above the party.

The successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat emerge from mass struggles and mature through the joint struggles of the party's leading collective. It is essential to test and judge cadres and train and choose successors in the long course of mass struggle. In selecting successors, it is imperative to serve the needs of the current situation and the party's tasks. Because of the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," party cadres suffered severe oppression and setbacks, and large numbers of old cadres were constantly trampled down and subjected to persecution. Consequently, leading groups at all levels now face the danger of a temporary shortage or a complete lack of qualified successors. At present, leading groups at various levels are generally old and there is a lack of middle-age and young cadres. Since the emphasis of the party's undertaking has not been able to be shifted to the modernization work for a long time, leading groups are now in lack of professional experts, and particularly specialists needed for the work of modernization. Therefore, the most urgent tasks facing us today, and for a number of years to come, in training and selecting successors and in strengthening leading bodies, as well as important guarantees for realizing the four modernizations within this century, are gradually recruiting younger members into leading groups and obtaining more cadres who not only will resolutely carry out our party line but also possess professional knowledge.

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## PARTY AND STATE

### 'BA YI RADIO' WARNS AGAINST BLIND FAITH IN TOP LEADERS

OW161313 Ba Yi Radio [Clandestine] in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT  
15 Aug 80

[Summary] "We cannot tell when this very undesirable practice started in our party and army: every word of a top leader's speech or inscription must be obeyed faithfully and implemented unconditionally, and even his most absurd instructions must be followed.

"Chairman Mao once only said 'The people's communes are fine, they are large in size and collective in nature,' and a 'communist wind' swiftly swept over the whole country. Most of what we later said became slogans: 'Great leap forward,' 'the antirightist struggle,' 'bombard the headquarters,' 'party persons in power taking the capitalist road,' and 'take class struggle as the key link and the rest as secondary to it.'

"Just a few words turned the economy, military affairs, culture and education of the whole country into utter confusion, forced millions of people to die in hunger, and caused tens of thousands of cadres to become victims of persecution.

"It is nearly 4 years since Chairman Mao died. However, the departments concerned still cannot estimate the disastrous effects caused by blindly following and implementing every word of top leaders.

"In any case, modern superstitions that fetter people's minds and stifle people's wisdom should not be practiced any longer. But, in fact, such undesirable practices have not been completely done away with.

"On an inspection tour to (Jiaoduqiao) people's commune in Chengdu Municipality, Comrade Deng Xiaoping told accompanying responsible comrades of the province and the municipality: 'building marsh-gas pits is a good idea for solving the energy problem in rural areas. To popularize the use of marsh gas throughout the province by 1985, it is necessary to speed up building marsh-gas pits.'

"In less than a month after he said these words, leaders not only of rural areas in Sichuan Province but from many municipalities and provinces throughout the country, striving for credits and opportunities to show off,

hurriedly made arrangements and gave instructions to build marsh-gas pits without even studying actual local conditions. As can be expected, such unscientific blind faith in top leaders will certainly bring about serious damages to many localities."

More absurdly, Deng Xiaoping advocated that popular songs be banned and revolutionary songs be popularized. Revolutionary songs are sung and taught at many PLA units. "Leaders of many PLA units and military regions took the lead in singing revolutionary songs. Comrade Zhang Zhixiu, commander of the Hunan military region, and Comrade Xi Jinwu, commander of the [words indistinct] military district, went straight to PLA units at company level to teach revolutionary songs."

If such practice is allowed to go on, the situation under the "gang of four" when people were allowed to sing the same kind of songs will soon reappear. "The people have listened to these high-pitched, fast-paced and boisterous 'long live' and 'struggle' songs for more than a decade. What is wrong for them to listen now to some sweet and beautiful songs? At least, everyone should be entitled to this basic right."

"Many comrades, including party and army leaders, ministers and commanders, do not like to sing certain songs because they are old in age and their interests and [words indistinct] differ from others. This is quite understandable. But why should young people not be allowed to sing some light 'love songs' or listen to some light 'foreign music'?" Must we always zealously sing the 'Internationale' and other marches?

During the early years after the founding of the People's Republic, our youth were fond of singing such songs as "Beautiful Girl," "Little Swallows," and other foreign songs through which they could convey their emotions. This does not mean that in mental outlook they were inferior to the youth of later days who sang revolutionary songs every day.

"People's minds are filled with such emotions as joy, anger, love and happiness, and their inner world is always complicated. Why should they not be allowed to give vent to their personal feelings through songs and music? It is utterly tyrannical to force people to sing songs they do not like, not considering the fact that while calling on others to sing revolutionary songs some leaders of the central authorities as well as of [military regions] allow their own children to listen at home to tapes from Hong Kong, Taiwan and the United States."

CSG: 6001

## PARTY AND STATE

### 'XINHUA' REPORTS 'RENMIN RIBAO' ARTICLE ON FASCISM, FEUDALISM

OW190951 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1248 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Beijing, 18 Aug--RENMIN RIBAO today carries on page 5 some historical notes by Shi Jie exposing the relationship between fascism and feudalism in Germany, Italy and Japan.

The article says: fascism originated in Italy. Later, Japan and Germany also fell victim to the devil's clutches of the fascist elements. During a period of more than 20 years, the broad masses of people were once again plunged into the dark middle ages under the various barbarous atrocities of feudalistic and despotic fascist rulers. All mankind was eventually drawn into the calamity of a worldwide way. How is it that the barbarous acts of the middle ages could wreak havoc for years in countries with well-developed capitalist economies such as Germany, Italy and Japan? How is it that they could also incite the broad masses to take part in violent actions?

The article continues: except for the special political and economic conditions that could be exploited at that time, it has much to do with the nature of the capitalist systems of the three countries. These systems were established either by reforms from the upper structure downward, by unleashing imperial wars or by efforts to unify the nation. Throughout the whole process, the bourgeoisie closely depended on certain feudalistic forces to pave the way for political power. The result is that while the capitalist system was being established, the strong feudalistic forces were also preserved and the ideology and consciousness of feudalism continued to prevail extensively.

The article then describes the historical circumstances as follows:

By the middle of the 19th century, Italy was still divided into small separatist states. Only after the 1850's was the Italian peninsula gradually united around the core of the Sardinian kingdom by driving away the alien forces and founding a unified Italian kingdom. Italy's unification cleared away the obstacles hindering the development of capitalism, but it also preserved many remnants of feudalism.

The founding of capitalist Germany was achieved by the unleashing of a succession of wars against foreign countries by Prussia in the 1860's and 1870's, including the war against Denmark in 1864, the war against Austria in 1866 and the war against France in 1870. After defeating France, the founding of the united German Reich was formally proclaimed in January 1871. After Germany was unified, the German capitalist economy developed more quickly. However, the former nobles and landlords still continued to be a strong economic and political force.

In Japan, following the defeat of the Shogunate forces, a series of reforms was introduced during the Meiji period beginning of 1868, toward establishing the autocratic rule of the landlord and bourgeoisie classes with the imperial clan as the core. This paved the way for the development of the capitalist economy. Up to the end of World War II Japan still along maintained a strong feudalistic force and became an imperialist country of a militaristic and feudalistic nature.

The article points out: These historical processes in Germany, Italy and Japan bear a close relationship with the rampage of fascist forces in the 20th century. The core of the Japanese fascist force was formed by the growing number of militarist elements following the "Meiji restoration." The "Samurai spirit" and "the ideas of loyalty to the emperor and patriotism" propagated by these fascist elements were the same ideas consistently advocated by the "Samurais" who held important positions and controlled the military power immediately after the "Meiji restoration."

The fact that Mussolini could easily abolish Italy's bourgeois parliamentary political system in the 1920's can be attributed to the weak foundation of the system. Indeed, the history of the Italian parliamentary political system lasted less than 50 years from its inauguration to its abolition.

After the downfall of the German Reich, Germany passed through a period under the Weimar Republic. The Weimar Republic attempted to establish a democratic and republican regime by instituting Reichstag. The experiment, however, was shortlived and the republic soon found itself strangled by the fascist forces. Soon after Hitler seized political power in January 1933, he abolished the Weimar republican regime and instituted a fascist dictatorial rule.

Hitler's act of naming the regime he established the "Third Reich" clearly shows that he inherited the mantle of the first and second reichs. The first reich was the "holy Roman empire" which lasted from 962 to 1806. The second reich was the German empire founded by Bismarck lasting from 1871 through 1918. Hitler dreamed to accomplish the mission the previous two empires failed to achieve, and to establish a 1,000-year reich. A postcard that circulated in Germany during those years suffices to clarify this. This postcard bore the portraits of the

German Emperor Frederick, Prince Bismarck, Marshal Hindenburg and Hitler with words saying: "What the emperor conquers, the prince establishes, the marshal defends and the soldier saves and unifies." The soldier surely refers to Hitler. Frederick was one of the emperors in the period of the "holy Roman empire." Hindenburg was the German marshal during World War I and the German president who appointed Hitler chancellor in 1933. This is better than any other illustration of this lineage.

CSO: 4005

## PARTY AND STATE

### POSSIBLE PROGRESSIVE ROLE OF IDEALISM DISCUSSED

IK191100 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Aug 80 p 5

[Problem discussion by Wang Shuren (3769 2885 0086): "On the Question if Idealism Can Play a Progressive Role Under Certain Conditions"]

[Text] We do not advocate idealism, but we advocate a scientific evaluation of idealism. At present, in the discussion on the value of idealism, an opinion was voiced saying that under certain conditions, idealism can play a progressive role. This enabled us to reopen the discussion of a long obscured aspect of the study and history of philosophy. This is very significant for scientifically evaluating idealism and restoring the true features of the history of philosophy.

The progressive role played by idealism essentially consists of the progressive role played by the idealist epistemological line as a philosophical form in the historical and philosophical development of society.

At first glance, saying that the idealist epistemological line, which insists on the primacy of the idea and places matter in a position of secondary importance, is erroneous; claiming that it can play a progressive role under certain conditions is a contradiction in terms. Actually, the progressive role played by erroneous things under certain conditions, like the progressive role played by evil in history, is precisely one of the objective expressions of the complexity of historical and philosophical development.

The most evident fact is that before the birth of Marxism, the realm of social history was almost entirely ruled by the idealist epistemological line. However, in the process of the development of human society, from the primitive commune to the slave society, from the slave society to feudalism and from feudalism to capitalism, various forms of historical idealism had indeed played evidently progressive roles. Even in the transition from capitalism to socialism, utopian socialism as a form of historical [words indistinct] played progressive role. [words indistinct] can be clearly classified as progressive or retrogressive and revolutionary or reactionary. In Europe during the early part of the middle ages, with the formation of unitary feudal states by the great nations,



polytheism under the slave society was gradually replaced by monotheism. Although both were theories of divine creation within the category of historical idealism, at that time, monotheism conformed to historical necessity and polytheism was eliminated because it has become obsolete. Later, with the disintegration of feudalism and the rise of capitalism, the theory of divine creation was criticized and attacked by the theory of human nature. At that point, from the illusory spirit of man in heaven, philosophy had come to proceed from the real spirit of man in this world. It is well known that in this earthshaking historical change, it was the theory of human nature as a form of historical idealism which freed the people from the spiritual fetters of feudalism and played a tremendous progressive role. Of course, the progressive role of all these theories of historical idealism was limited. However, they did indeed play progressive roles. This cannot be denied.

In the present discussion, some comrades hold that we can concede that some idealists, idealist philosophies and schools of thought can play progressive roles under certain conditions, but we must not say that idealism as a whole plays a progressive role under certain conditions. Otherwise, it would allegedly lead to admitting the progressive role of the idealist epistemological line in general, which they think could not possibly have any progressive role. This is strange logic. According to this logic, when we talk about idealists and idealist philosophies and schools of thought, they surely did not go all the way in their idealist epistemological line and we must say that were they to fully implement the idealist epistemological line, they would not have any progressive role whatsoever. This represents a mechanical separation of the dialectical relationship between the universal and the individual. The fact is, as Lenin pointed out, "the individual exists only in the connection that leads to the universal. The universal exists only in the individual and through the individual. Every individual is (in one way or another) a universal. Every universal is (a fragment, or an aspect, or the essence of) an individual. (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol 38 p 409) Therefore, if we concede that some idealists, idealist philosophies and schools of thought can play progressive roles under certain conditions, then it also means admitting that the idealist epistemological line in general can play a progressive role under certain conditions. On the other hand, if we extract their common essential characteristic, they would no longer be idealists, idealist philosophies and schools of thought, which would make it meaningless to talk about the recognition of their progressive role.

In the present discussion, although some comrades recognize the progressive political role played by some idealist philosophies under certain conditions, they deny that this has anything to do with idealism as an ideology. They criticize crediting progressive political influence to the role played by idealism as "going back to the theory of equating philosophy with politics." This is another strange piece of logic. What is the theory of equating philosophy with politics? I believe there are two definitions:

1) eliminating relatively autonomous studies in philosophy and completely subordinating philosophy to politics; 2) equating controversial philosophical questions (such as materialism and idealism, dialectics and metaphysics) with revolution and reaction in politics. Undoubtedly, we must firmly oppose this theory of equation. However, while criticizing this theory of equation, can we eliminate altogether the inherent political function of philosophy? I think this should not be done. This is because in each period, philosophy not only plays a role in philosophical development, but also plays a direct or indirect role in other aspects. Its role in politics is one of them. This is an objective fact in the history of philosophy. The faithful analysis and evaluation of the political role of philosophy is an important aspect in the study of philosophy which should not be overlooked. With regard to the political role of idealism (including the idealist epistemological line), historically, it played the reactionary role of being used as a spiritual weapon by the declining class, but also the progressive role of being used as a spiritual weapon by the revolutionary class. Evidently, the progressive political role played by idealism under certain conditions is not something imposed on it from without but an inherent function within it. In the study of philosophy, evaluating this role impartially through concrete analysis is most certainly not equivalent to the theory of equating philosophy with politics. On the contrary, it is dictated by the need to scientifically evaluate idealism.

Since the discussions in which facts were presented and things reasoned out, the progressive role of idealism under certain conditions has been recognized more and more by the philosophical circles. Why can idealism play a progressive role? This is a problem that should be clarified. To clarify this problem, we should, first of all, repudiate the following viewpoint: over a fairly long period of time, this viewpoint always regarded idealism in an oversimplified and vulgar way as idle and irresponsible talk. Influenced by such a viewpoint, there was a tendency to replace scientific analysis with oversimplified negation, or even to take idealism as a synonym for reactionary politics. Such a viewpoint deviates from the Marxist scientific spirit characterized by specific analysis.

Therefore, to gain a better understanding of why idealism has its progressive role, we should adopt a scientific Marxist attitude of specifically analyzing everything. In other words, we should make a comprehensive assessment of the role of idealism in the history of philosophical and social development. During the discussions, participating comrades who held different views admitted that idealism was an inevitable link in the circular (or spiral) cognitive process of mankind. The problem was how to correctly understand such an inevitable link. Some comrades maintained that we should not confuse the role of materialism with that of idealism. Instead, we should emphasize the correctness of the materialistic epistemological line and bring the militant role of materialism into full play. There is no doubt that these viewpoints

should be affirmed. However, these comrades regarded idealism as an "erroneous link" and a "flower which does not bear fruit" which hindered social and philosophical development. This viewpoint is open to question.

I believe that although idealism was an "erroneous link" in the cognitive development of mankind, it did not mean that idealism had only an obstructive role, but not a progressive one. As I mentioned above, before the occurrence of Marxism and the existence of a materialistic historical viewpoint in the social and historical realm, the idealistic historical view once played a marked progressive role. In addition, idealism should not be regarded as an entirely "erroneous link." It was an inevitable link in the epistemological process of mankind. My viewpoints have two implications. First, the occurrence and evolution of idealism were inevitable in the epistemological process of mankind. Second, apart from obstructing the process of philosophical development, idealism, being directly opposite to materialism, played a role of promoting the development of materialism from the opposite side. In addition, we can only regard idealism as a basically or relatively "erroneous link," because it contained some reasonable factors that could be assimilated in a critical way. As for these reasonable factors, many comrades have already dwelt on them at length. Now the problem which is worth discussing is why idealism, as an "erroneous link" in the epistemological process of mankind, could contain reasonable factors?

I believe that after discarding the vulgar viewpoint regarding idealism as irresponsible talk, it is not difficult for us to discover that idealism, like materialism, was a kind of philosophical form which analyzed and explained the world in a confused and distorted way. Nonetheless, as Lenin pointed out, idealism only partly distorted certain peculiarities and aspects of matters. This brought about results which were divorced from practical reality.

Although philosophical idealism distorted certain peculiarities, aspects and parts of matters, we should not wrongly think that idealism could only play an obstructive role in the development of philosophy. Here, two characteristics should be taken into account. First, idealism confused and distorted the epistemological peculiarities, aspects and parts of the matters which had been correctly analyzed by materialism. This showed that idealism obstructed philosophical development. Second, the fact that idealism distorted and confused the epistemological peculiarities, aspects and parts of the matters meant that idealism did not rest easy with the previous philosophy and it tried to explore new problems. This demonstrated the positive role of idealism in promoting philosophical development. These two characteristics were sometimes interrelated in certain idealistic systems. It is obvious that to make a scientific assessment of idealism, we should place equal emphasis on them.

Let us take the relations between German classical idealism and the 18th century French materialism, for example. Marx pointed out that the occurrence and development of German classical idealism was a

restoration with significant content. In other words, this was the restoration of idealism, which replaced materialism. However, German classical idealism introduced a theory of knowledge and gave it full play and put forward a number of problems which enriched the development of philosophy, although these problems were raised in accordance with the epistemological line of idealism. Furthermore, the criticism of the idealism of Leibniz and Voltaire by the German classical idealism was first philosophical revolution of an anti-feudalist nature in modern German history. Engels pointed out that this philosophical revolution was a prelude to the German bourgeois revolution. These widely known facts of philosophical history have shown that in certain philosophical systems and schools which implemented the idealistic epistemological line, the idealistic epistemological line had dual natures.

In addition, the development of German classical idealism itself also fully illustrates that the idealist epistemological line plays a dual role under certain conditions.

German idealism is developed from the partial idealism of Kant's dualism to the complete idealism of Hegel. Some comrades pointed out that Hegel's idealism "distorted the truth," "changed science into a mysterious thing" and "inverted the forms of correct ideology." In fact, not only Hegel's idealism, but all of German classical idealism, including its rational part such as dialectics, plays a restrictive role. However, this is only part of the truth. The other part of the truth is that as German classical idealism developed, its rational part of dialectics was increased rather than decreased. This led to the first relatively complete outline of dialectics in history put forth by Hegel. We must also notice that systematic dialectics was neither developed by French materialism prior to German idealism nor by the materialist philosopher Feuerbach after Hegel. It was developed by German classical idealism. Of course, this historical fact cannot illustrate that only idealism can nurture and develop dialectics. However, it forcefully proves that idealism can nurture and develop dialectics under certain conditions. It is true that idealist dialectics distort and invert the dialectics of the matter itself. However, it provides an ideological source for the development of materialist dialectics. This shows that in the history of philosophy, German classical idealism has not only restricted but also nurtured and developed dialectics.

Therefore, when we say that idealism is a "fruitless flower" on the tree of people's understanding, we mean that idealism cannot lead us to the truth. However, it is a spiritual flower. Although it does not bear any fruit, it provides favorable conditions for the growth of fruit-bearing flowers. Under certain conditions, it can provide some materials for the content of materialism which leads to truth. It can also give some ingenious inspirations to the forms of materialism.

We must simultaneously point out that not only the idealism advocated by the idealist schools before the emergence of Marxism can play a positive



role under certain conditions. Many people regard all idealist philosophical schools emerging after Marxism as reactionary. This is not convincing because it does not tally with the facts. In fact, only a few idealist schools that emerged after Marxism are reactionary. Many of them have opened new areas of philosophical studies and put forth new questions which deserve our attention in the development of philosophy. For example, the philosophy of semantics has developed from logical positivism and some research done by structuralists represented by Piaget have opened a new area of philosophical study--the relationship between language and thinking. These researches have also conducted a fairly profound and specific study of the new area. Let us take another example. The empirical-analytic school developed from logical positivism has exerted influence on the European and American philosophical circles. Its methodology has opened a new area of philosophical studies and put forth new questions. These philosophical schools implement from beginning to end the idealist epistemological line that puts consciousness in the primary position. We must make this clear and criticize it. However, the new areas of philosophical studies they have opened and the new questions they have put forth in a distorted and even completely inverted form still play a positive role in promoting philosophical development.

To affirm that idealism (including the idealist epistemological line) plays a positive role under certain conditions in the light of facts and through specific analysis is not to commend idealism, but to respect facts and scientifically evaluate idealism. This is a prerequisite to genuinely criticizing and overcoming idealism. To adopt a militant and materialist attitude toward idealism, we must not only refute it and announce its mistakes, but also give scientific answers to the new areas opened and new questions put forth and distorted by idealism. This is also a method to enrich and develop Marxist philosophy.

CSO: 4005

## PARTY AND STATE

### 'BA YI RADIO' CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT'S LOW BUDGET FOR AGRICULTURE

OW200452 Ba Yi Radio [Clandestine] in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Facts have proved that it is impossible to fulfill the plan of basically achieving agricultural mechanization in 1980 and that the problems preventing an increased grain output remain acute. Facts have shown that the plan of raising our annual grain output of 800 billion jin in 1984 is impractical under China's present situation. What has caused this situation?

In the past, we took some concrete measures for rapidly increasing our grain production and planned to overcome our agricultural backwardness completely in as little time as possible. For that purpose, we established a policy that emphasized agricultural development. That was a feasible policy based on recommendations by such leading comrades as Chen Yun. Of course, we must throw in large amounts of money and material in order to implement the policy. However, there was a certain leader in the central organ who supported the policy only in words. In fact, he stubbornly adhered to his own opinions and objected to increasing the funding for agricultural development by a large amount. For example, during a discussion on the 1979 national budget, such comrades as Chen Yun, Bu Yibo and Zhang Jingfu suggested that agricultural development spending be increased by more than 10 percent so that it accounted for 25 percent of the national budget. Nevertheless, that central authority made every effort to oppose the suggestion and only allowed a 3.3 percent increase; therefore, agricultural development spending accounted for only 14 percent of the national budget. That amount was obviously not enough to improve China's backward agriculture and increase China's grain production by a large margin.

At present, our government is formulating our new national budget plan. Leading comrades of departments concerned under the State Council again suggest that agricultural development funds be enormously increased. They have emphatically pointed out the seriousness of China's food problems. China's per capita grain output dropped to 390 jin in 1978 while it was 409 jin in 1956. If we fail to take necessary effective measures for enormously increasing grain output within a short period of time, the figure might drop further to 384 jin in 1985. No doubt, that will seriously affect the livelihood of every individual and family



throughout the country. However, someone is going as far as to continue his objection to raising agricultural development funds beyond 25 percent of the new national budget. He also generously favors an enormous increase in military aid to other countries by using China's national defense budget. China has provided Pakistan with military aid amounting to approximately 6 billion yuan since 1966, but that "authority" continues to demand an increase in military aid to Pakistan. Since Chairman Hua and President Carter held talks in Tokyo not long ago, China has assumed the obligation of providing military aid to Thailand. China will also increase military aid to Egypt.

We must see that wantonly squandering national funds is an extremely unwise act which has caused serious losses to our country. First, military aid to foreign countries should have nothing to do with the national defense budget. Moreover, the modernization of our army also requires money. How can we use national defense funds to aid foreign countries? Second, the increase of foreign aid expenditures without restraint has become a heavy burden on our country. The expenditure has an extremely adverse effect on China's economic construction. He should never oppose the implementation of the policy that emphasizes agriculture, and he should not oppose increased agricultural investment in order to facilitate military aid to foreign countries. Rapid agricultural development with the primary purpose of enormously increasing grain production is an important task which concerns the livelihood of the whole army and people throughout the country. We must unconditionally implement the policy that emphasizes agricultural development.

CSO: 4005

BRIEFS

TAIWAN RIGHTIST LABELS REMOVED--According to China news service, the Standing Administrative Committee of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League headquarters recently adopted a resolution removing the rightist label which had been incorrectly stuck on former chairman of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League headquarters, Xie Xue Hong [6200 7185 4767]. This resolution was approved by departments concerned of the CCP Central Committee. Xie Xue Hong was born in 1901 in Changhua, Taiwan Province. From 1947, he was chairman of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League headquarters. In January 1958, he was labeled as a rightist and was dismissed from his post as chairman of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League headquarters. However, he remained in his post as a member of the administrative committee of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League headquarters. In April 1978, his rightist label was removed. Xie Xue Hong died of illness in November 1970. [Text] [HK150333 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Aug 80 p 2]

CSO: 4005

**'WANG HAI' FLIGHT DADUI BECOMES MODERNIZED REVOLUTIONARY FORCE**

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Qian Wenrong (6929 2429 2837) and Ye Shenjun (0673 3088 0689):  
"Heroic 'Wang Hai Dadui' Soars Through the Sky"]

[Text] During the first 10 days in June, at the conference convened by the Nanjing Air Force units of advanced delegates in learning from Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone Sixth Company and the First Flight Division, the heroic "Wang Hai Dadui" was cited by the party committee of the Nanjing Air Force units as an advanced flight dadui pacesetter in learning from the "Hard-Bone Sixth Company."

This dadui came into being during the war to resist the U.S. and support Korea, and was famous for daring to engage in "close aerial combat." The first commander of the dadui, first-class combat hero Wang Hai, led the dadui in daring to fight and to have a trial of strength, and achieved the brilliant war record of downing and damaging 29 enemy aircraft. Since then the "Wang Hai Dadui" has become famous in China as well as abroad. On many occasions their representatives were warmly received and praised by such earlier-generation proletarian revolutionaries as Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou.

As of now, the "Wang Hai Dadui" has gone through 30 years of glorious history. The types of aircraft employed by them have changed many times, and there have been over 10 dadui commanders. Yet the fine traditional workstyle of the dadui has continued to develop with each generation, setting a new pace and achieving more new success every year. Particularly since the shift in work emphasis throughout the party and army, the "Wang Hai Dadui," resolutely taking the "Hard-Bone Sixth Company" as an example, has unceasingly established new merits on the road of the New Long March toward building a modernized revolutionary army.

**Acquire the Skill to "Use One Aircraft for Many Purposes"**

After the order to shift the work emphasis throughout the party was issued by the third plenary session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the "Wang Hai Dadui" immediately advanced the resounding slogan, "Take teaching

and training as the main concern," and used the actual actions of racing against time, rushing for speed and pressing forward toward modernization to take on the mission of defending the airspace of the motherland and protecting the four modernizations.

The China-built high-speed aircraft in use by this dadui are principally used as interceptors, and are generally flown only in interceptor combat training, not in fighter air combat training. The pilots of the "Wang Hai Dadui" said, "If infantry soldiers can have 'one soldier used for many purposes,' we too can 'use one aircraft for many purposes.'" Their way of thinking received the support of the regimental party committee. Under the leadership of the party committee, they drew up several air combat training items. When training was underway, they found it difficult to adjust to the physical exertion during training by virtue of the fact that this type of aircraft was even faster than the supersonic fighters in general. In the face of this difficulty, they earnestly analyzed and studied the difficult technical points, and conscientiously carried out rigorous training on the ground and skillful flying in the air. This was precisely the time of the defensive counterattack against Vietnam. Despite having to fly combat patrols on a frequent basis, they still found time in between to actively carry out air combat training against simulated enemy aircraft. They broke with common practice and changed to flying single and dual aircraft combat training in complex weather conditions, thereby finally honing their skill to "use one aircraft for many purposes." Presently, they have completed the air combat training items and are able not only to intercept, but also to fight with enemy aircraft in pairs or in fours, greatly raising their air combat capability.

#### Developing the Combat Style of Having Amazing Speed

"Speed is precious in war" is the combat style of the "Wang Hai Dadui." For the past 30 years this style has continued to be promoted with glory.

In order to race against the enemy for time, they have boldly modified their training methods and stepped up the pace of training. In October of last year, the regimental party committee assigned them a training mission of carrying out successive landings and takeoffs at night. At that time there were two views. One considered that since this type of aircraft lands at high speed, needs a long distance for taxiing and has an engine with slow acceleration, it is not suited to touch-and-go landings and takeoffs. Another view considered that in air combat, since it is necessary to race against every minute and second, the dadui's combat style must be carried forward to break a path in actual practice. The previous commander of the dadui Chen Guangsong (7115 0342 1345) felt that the dispute between everyone was not to be feared. Rather it is more frightening if not a sound is heard from anyone. This "dispute" made the training concept even more clearer. He was the first to make a test flight and achieved instant success. The entire dadui successfully underwent night training in carrying out successive landings and takeoffs so

that the time for each takeoff and landing was reduced by three-quarters and the stipulated training assignment was completed more than a month ahead of schedule.

Early this year, a new group of pilots was added to the "Wang Hai Dadui." Under the inspiration of the glorious traditions of the dadui, they all concentrated their energy on flying. In less than a year, they became pilots of the four categories of weather conditions, establishing a record for the fastest training of "all-weather" pilots.

#### The Outstanding "Lead Aircraft Pilots"

In the past, the cadres of the "Wang Hai Dadui" were all outstanding "lead aircraft pilots" who took the lead in flight and combat. This style has remained unchanged to this day, and the cadres of the dadui have also become the leaders in the march toward modernization.

Gong Yongshan [6300 3057 1472], political commissar and secretary of the Dadui party branch, has already worked together with three successive dadui commanders. When each dadui commander assumes his post, Gong always welcomes him warmly and takes the initiative toward establishing unity so as to cooperate well together. He also actively studied aviation, becoming a political cadre familiar with flight operations.

Zhang Shusen [1728 2885 2773], the present dadui commander, is always first to undertake the most difficult tasks and charges ahead in time of danger. In night training under complex weather conditions, he is the first to make solo flights and is also the one to shoot down the most enemy balloons. The pilots all call him the "leader in the air." Last year all five leading members of this dadui received awards for meritorious services.

This spirit of leading by doing of the dadui's cadres has motivated the entire unit. The pilots conscientiously train during the hottest days of summer and the coldest days of winter. In the airspace and along flight routes one can see them competing like a group of eagles in flight.

The heroic "Wang Hai Dadui" is spreading its wings and soaring along the course toward building a modernized revolutionary army.

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CSO: 4005

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### TRAINING OF SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL MANAGERS CALLED IMPORTANT TASK

Existing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Dai Zhenhai [2071 6966 3189] and Wang Xianbiao [3769 0341 1753]: "Major Importance Must be Attached to the Building of a Contingent of Scientific and Technological Managerial Personnel"]

[Text] Scientific and technological managerial personnel are an integral component of scientific and technological personnel. To meet the needs of construction in the four modernization movement, we must attach great importance to and conscientiously strive to strengthen the building up of a contingent of scientific and technological managerial personnel.

The importance of scientific and technological managerial personnel is due to two major factors and trends in the development of modern science and technology.

First, there is an increasingly close relationship between scientific research and the economic status of a society. The direct marshalling of scientific and technological knowledge into productive channels in society has become a decisive factor in increasing the rate of production and in promoting economic development. Early in the century, only 5 to 20 percent of the increase in the labor productivity of society was due to new scientific and technological advances. Today, among the economically developed nations, 60 to 80 percent of the increase in labor productivity is due to the application of new scientific and technological discoveries. The development of such new industries as atomic energy, computers and space travel is almost entirely dependent on the level of scientific and technological advancement. For this reason, it is only when we have an adequate contingent of scientific and technological managerial personnel, both quantitatively and qualitatively, and skilled in the work of organization and administration, that we can effectively develop and fully utilize our scientific and technological resources. It is only thus that we can rapidly transform our scientific and technological resources into a productive force of society. There is a great deal of truth in the saying that "economic competition is synonymous with technological and managerial competition."



Secondly, the scope of scientific research continues to widen. Since 1881, when Thomas Edison, the American inventor, set up the first research institute in the world, scientific and technological research has rapidly advanced from being an individual manual enterprise to being a collectively-operated endeavor. At the present time, the major scientific research projects are not only undertaken collectively, but have become, in terms of scope, state-run enterprises. Such major areas of scientific research as communications and meteorology involving space have transcended national boundaries and have become multi-national international projects. Scientific research has increased immensely in scope. There is increasing specialization in specialized fields. New methods of experimentation are continually being adopted. For these reasons, there is increasing need for a high degree of coordination and cooperation in scientific and technological research and for raising the standard of the scientific and technological managerial contingent. Otherwise, it would not be possible to pursue scientific research in an effective manner or to expect substantial results.

In China, the development of a contingent of scientific and technological managerial personnel is an important aspect in supporting and strengthening the Communist Party leadership in the field of science and technology. The leadership exercised by the Communist Party is in conformance with approved plans and in accordance with the relevant policies. In the formulation of plans and policies, it is necessary that those responsible for scientific and technological management should submit facts, suggestions and programs for the consideration of the leadership. It is also their responsibility to take whatever organizational action as is necessary to implement decisions which have been made.

Since the establishment of the republic, the development of our contingent of scientific and technological managerial personnel has kept pace with our scientific and technological development. It is a matter of deep regret, however, that this fledgling contingent had been dealt such a serious setback during the 10-year period of havoc that it is still seriously hampered by weaknesses and backwardness in the field of management. This problem deserves our serious attention. The building of a red and expert contingent of scientific and technological managerial personnel is a mission that brooks no delay.

In the development of science and technology, our contingent of scientific and technological managerial personnel must be able to meet certain basic demands. First, in order to find a common denominator between theory and practice, they must continue to update their knowledge in modern scientific management. Scientific management calls for not only a comparatively wide basic knowledge of the natural sciences, certain immutable natural laws governing dialectics and a basic knowledge of economics on the part of managerial personnel, but such personnel must also have a knowledge of the science of the study of science. Secondly, scientific and technological managerial personnel must have the power of observation and the ability to make decisions in their line of work and a comparatively high rate of

efficiency in organization. Many sound proposals and ideas put forward by those engaged in scientific research have been buried in a sea of conflicting and confusing theories and have thus been overlooked. Only highly specialized scientific and technological managerial personnel are capable of acting as "two-way receivers" and of culling meaningful messages from a babble of noises. While scientific researchers are only concerned with extending the scope of scientific knowledge, managerial personnel have to assess the social and economic impact of such knowledge. While scientific researchers only have to suggest certain areas of research, managerial personnel have to decide what priority to give various projects on the basis of need. Thirdly, it is incumbent upon scientific and technological managerial personnel to have a firm grasp of the trend of modern scientific and technological development. It is only after a vast volume of reports have been studied that final policy decisions can be made. To decide what action to take, it is necessary to have a vast inflow of informational reports. It is only when scientific and technological managerial personnel are adept at collecting the latest and most important scientific and technological reports that they can be of assistance to the concerned parties in making correct decisions and in achieving the desired results. It is also important for managerial personnel to maintain close contact with the masses and to keep channels of communication open with scientists in order to obtain a vast volume of reports and reference materials.

Fourthly, scientific and technological managerial personnel must have a high degree of dedication and a keen desire to acquire an adequate knowledge of modern management such as the principles and methods of systems analysis and familiarity with the application of electronic computers.

At the present time, the importance of building a contingent of scientific and technological managerial personnel has still not attracted the serious attention of all quarters. Some of our leadership comrades are inclined to put scientific and technological management on a par with general administrative organizations so that not many of the personnel are truly experts in their fields. While it is true that some of the scientific and technological managerial personnel are college graduates, those in positions of authority are so accustomed to merely using them as distinguished from further developing them that they have become "tiger balm" cadres. Added to that is the fact that the failure to solve such basic problems as according them fitting titles and adequate remuneration has subjected them to considerable pressure and a lack of peace of mind. As a result, there is a lack of stability and efficiency on the part of the present contingent of scientific and technological managerial personnel.

In order to step up the building of a contingent of scientific and technological managerial personnel, to raise the level of specialized knowledge on the part of the contingent and to supplement and develop young and middle-aged managerial cadres, we wish to make the following proposals:

(1) Set up a rotating system for the training of scientific and technological managerial cadres so that within the next three to five years, all technical personnel and all heads of research laboratories in scientific and technological management and all cadres above the rank of department and section chiefs may all be given training on a rotation basis. In addition, scientific and technological managerial cadres should be given two months training every year and released from their normal duties.

(2) Establish well-run research classes for leadership cadres in science and technology and hold seminars for selected in-service managerial cadres so as to develop a number of senior and intermediate scientific and technological managerial cadres. The purpose of setting up research classes is to incorporate modern methods of management used in foreign countries with what we have learned from our own experience and to enable us to compile and produce our own teaching manuals on scientific and technological management.

(3) Establish a system for rating the competence and setting standards for the remuneration of scientific and technological managerial cadres in consonance with the actual circumstances and practices existing in our country so as to make scientific and technological management a special career for the cadres. Those managerial cadres who are correct in their political thinking, who have proved their competence and who have leadership abilities should be selected to attend various leadership classes.

(4) Strengthen the establishment of organizations relating to scientific and technological personnel at different levels.

(5) Facilitate the interflow of scientific and technological managerial cadres in a systematic manner. First, there should be an interflow among the scientific and technological circles themselves. Secondly, an interflow should be effected with the managerial staffs in the industrial, planning and foreign trade organizations. This interflow will help to improve the ability of managerial cadres and serve to make full use of the available personnel.

(6) Make adequate investment in the development of our intellectual resources in the field of scientific and technological management. Select from among our present contingent of young and middle-aged scientific and technological personnel those who are committed to the implementation of the four modernizations, those who are reform-minded, those who are capable of independent thinking, those whose ability to organize is relatively high, those who are possessed of a wide range of knowledge and those who have a good understanding of economics to fill the ranks in scientific and technological management.

(7) Increase and upgrade management courses offered by institutions of higher learning.

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CSO: 4005

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### FURTHER TRAINING OF MINORITY NATIONALITY CADRES DISCUSSED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jul 80 p 1

[Article: "State Nationalities Affairs Commission Convenes Special Conference on Training Classes and Preparatory Courses for Cadres of Colleges of Nationalities Throughout Nation"]

[Text] The State Nationalities Affairs Commission recently convened a conference in Beijing on training classes for cadres and preparatory courses for the minority races of colleges of Nationalities throughout the nation. The purpose of the conference was to assess the merits and demerits of the development of education by the various colleges for the minorities in the past 20-odd years and to discuss ways and means to further strengthen such efforts during the new period.

It was the consensus of the conference that during the last 20-odd years, although some 10 colleges of Nationalities have been abolished, merged, moved or suspended as the result of the havoc wrought by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" over a 10-year period, they were able nevertheless to develop and train over 100,000 party and government cadres and specialized personnel belonging to the minority races to meet the actual needs of the different minority races and in the different regions. Out of this number, training was provided 53,500 cadres and preparatory courses were offered over 12,800 persons. The total comprised 65 percent of those who attended colleges of Nationalities. These people now constitute the backbone for the Socialist revolution and reconstruction for the minority races while the rest have become leaders in the autonomous regions, prefectures and counties (league of banners). The actual results attest to the correctness of the policy and method of holding training classes for cadres and offering preparatory courses for the minorities, the success of the project and the support given by the masses in the regions populated by the minorities. Now that the main objective of the Communist Party has been shifted to socialist modernization construction, the shortage of cadres among the minorities has become increasingly evident. The stepping up of training for cadres for the minorities and making preparatory courses more readily available to the minorities have become an increasingly necessary and pressing objective.



In the course of the conference, it was made clear that the central policy or objective of offering training to cadres was the implementation of the goals of the four modernization movement in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the thoughts of Mao Zedong. It was also agreed that a close relationship should be established between academic learning and job requirements so that a pool of minority cadres may be developed who are not only conversant with a basic understanding of Marxism and capable of implementing the party's line, principles and policies in this new era, but who are also imbued with a pioneering spirit in promoting the desire to learn what one needs to learn and to make up for any deficiency where it exists. It is necessary that the cadres should be red and expert in their special fields and that they should progress from being amateurs to being experts. The conference believed that in the training of cadres, while varying degrees of emphasis should be placed on the study of political theories, specialized know-how and supplementary courses on cultural matters, they should form integral parts of the whole. It is particularly important that added emphasis should be placed on the acquisition of knowledge and techniques in specialized fields and that there should be a firm grasp of the policy governing any particular field of endeavor, scientific methods of administration and the basic principles of production. It was also decided at the conference that the Central Minority Nationalities College should set up classes in agriculture, animal husbandry and law.

Regarding the purposes and the role of the supplementary courses offered by the colleges of Nationalities, it was the opinion of the conference that the chief objective should be to help the youths of the minority nationalities to acquire a basic cultural education and to bridge the gap in the quality and quantity of primary and secondary education between the minorities and the rest of the nation and thus to open up an avenue to institutions of higher learning for the young people among the minorities. The preparatory courses offered by the colleges of Nationalities must conform with the principle of red and expert. Preparatory courses should have two departments. The first department should have 1-year courses. Candidates should be selected from middle school graduates who have completed their studies in either liberal arts or science. Those who have passed the entrance examination should be admitted as main-course students in the colleges. The second department should be for the benefit of the minorities in the culturally-backward and sparsely populated outlying pastoral areas and mountainous regions in the interior. Since there are no junior or senior middle school graduates in these areas, special measures must be taken to develop specialized talent among the minorities. To achieve this purpose, it is necessary to enroll primary school graduates and junior middle school students among the minorities. There should be 2 to 4-year training courses to enable the students to achieve the senior middle school level. Those who have passed the examination are to be admitted as main-course students at the colleges. Additionally, classes for the minorities should be set up at selected universities this year. In the past, the various minority colleges have done well in conducting specialized classes in selected institutions of higher learning. They will continue to do so in the future. Such topics as how to strengthen and improve party leadership were also discussed at the conference.

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### YUNNAN SETS UP MINORITY SCHOOLS FOR CADRES

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] In order to further strengthen the training of minority nationality cadres, the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee has decided to establish seven new minority nationality schools for cadres.

Among these seven minority nationality schools, six are to be established in the autonomous prefectures with large concentrations of minority nationals. They are to be set up in the Honghe Hani Prefecture, the Yi Prefecture, the Wenshan Zhuang and Miao Prefecture, the Nujiang Lisu Prefecture and the Sumao, Linchuang and Baoshang Prefectures. Another provincial minority nationality trade school for cadres is to be established in Kunming.

Yunnan Province has the largest number of national minorities in the nation. There are 22 minority races totalling over 10 million persons. Before the great havoc which gripped the nation over a 10-year period, there were throughout the province only three national minority schools for cadres in the Dehong Dai and Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture, the Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture and the Diqing Zhuang Autonomous Prefecture. Later abolished, they were reactivated in 1978. At the time the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee decided to reestablish the seven abovementioned national minority schools for cadres, it also decided to reestablish and expand the three original schools for national minority cadres.

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CSO: 4005



'XINHUA RIBAO' COMMENTS ON MIDDLE, PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Teachers Contingent

OW201049 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Report on XINHUA RIBAO contributing commentator's article: "Step Up Building of Teachers Contingent"--Sixth Commentary on the Readjustment and Development of Middle and Elementary Education in Our Province--date not given]

[Excerpts] The article says: Running schools well depends mainly on teachers and the key to improving the quality of education also lies in them. To step up building of the contingent of teachers and constantly raise their quality is the most important capital construction of our middle and elementary educational undertakings.

Our province has more than half a million middle and elementary school teachers and other faculty members. They constitute a mighty contingent. The overwhelming majority of them are loyal to the party's educational cause, being conscientious and hard working. They have made valuable contributions to training the younger generation and should have won the esteem and reverence of the whole party and the whole society. However, their hard work has not earned due respect owing to the remaining pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and the effects of the habitual forces. Their social standing is low, they are not properly paid and are living a hard life. This is especially true on the part of middle and elementary school teachers.

In order to step up building of the contingent of teachers, it is necessary to take the following steps:

1. Efforts should be made to launch a propaganda campaign aimed at establishing a common social practice in which teachers are respected by everyone so that their social status can be raised;
2. It is imperative to continuously implement the party's policy toward intellectuals and insure that the task to exonerate teachers from false charges and frame-ups is completely carried out without a single such case pending. The stability of the teachers' contingent should also be maintained to a certain extent;

3. Special grade teachers should be selected from among middle and elementary school teachers as soon as possible;

4. Vigorous efforts should be made to run teachers schools well so that they will be the prime movers of our educational cause and our personnel training bases. In so doing, we should run teachers schools as key schools;

5. The provincial education institute should be run well along with the prefectural and municipal schools for advanced training of teachers;

6. With the growth of our national economy, steps should be taken to raise the teachers pay scales in accordance with the central authorities' unified plan.

The article concludes: We hope that teachers will ardently love their profession, set strict demands on themselves, pay attention to transforming their world outlooks, strive to become both red and expert and be worthy of the name of teacher and the glorious title of gardener.

#### Overall Educational Outlay

OW210641 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT  
20 Aug 80

[Report on XINHUA RIBAO contributing commentator's article: "Make Overall Plans on Educational Outlay and Improve Conditions for Running Schools Step by Step"--Seventh Comment on Readjusting and Developing Middle and Primary School Education in Our Province--date not given]

[Excerpts] The article says: With progress in economic construction, the state will gradually increase outlays for education and properly improve the environment for running the schools. This is an important measure to insure the steady development of education and steady improvement of educational quality.

So far as this province is concerned, since the downfall of the "gang of four," educational outlays and investment in capital construction have increased yearly. But, due to the '10 years of sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," there are too many things to be done in the educational field. For continued development, the state's financial resources are limited, and we must not rely solely on the state and the province to increase investments in education. Under present conditions, sources of funds for middle and primary schools can be found through the following six channels.

1. The provincial financial department can suitably cut down other expenditures and the proportion of funds accumulated for expanded reproduction. The money thus saved can be used to support education.

2. Cities and counties can set aside a certain proportion from local financial resources for use in education.
3. In accordance with the stipulation of the 60-point methods of work, a certain proportion should be taken from local public welfare funds to be used for rural education.
4. Factories and enterprises should properly use educational funds according to regulations, running kindergartens and dependent schools and providing education for workers and staff members.
5. Aside from funds used to expand production, the income of factories run by middle and primary schools and from other work-study programs should mainly be used for improving school conditions and teacher welfare.
6. The sundry charges collected by middle and primary schools, except for the portion used to subsidize teachers in the case of schools run by local people and to supplement administrative expenses, should be used entirely on school buildings and additional equipment.

Under the precondition of not adversely affecting teaching and learning, schools at various levels and of different types should continue to develop work-study programs, set up school-run enterprises and gradually become self-supporting.

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## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### JIANGSU RADIO DISCUSSES MIDDLE, PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

OW152341 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT  
14 Aug 80

[Report on XINHUA RIBAO 15 August contributing commentator's article:  
"The Guiding Principle for Readjusting and Developing Middle and  
Elementary School Education--Third Commentary on the Readjustment and  
Development of Middle and Elementary Education in Our Province"]

[Excerpts] In implementing this guiding principle, we must first make  
good use of the available favorable conditions. In economic construction,  
we must make good use of the favorable conditions; in developing, we must  
also make good use of the favorable conditions. This should be our  
general guiding principle for readjusting and developing middle and  
elementary school education in our province.

By favorable conditions, we mainly mean favorable economic ones. As far  
as education is concerned, to make good use of the favorable conditions  
we must also consider the advantages of our economic, educational,  
scientific and cultural foundations. In our province, areas along the  
Shanghai-Nanjing Railway and on the banks of the Changjiang River have  
advantages in these fields. Therefore, we must try to promote and  
develop education in these areas by taking advantage of their favorable  
conditions. Making good use of the favorable conditions is identical  
with self-reliance and starting an undertaking through hard work. No  
areas should place their hopes mainly on state investments for education.

We must give full play to the initiative from all sources and adopt  
different forms of running schools. In addition to state-run schools,  
schools should also be run by factories, mines, the collectives, the  
masses and private individuals. We should simultaneously run daytime  
schools, half-day schools, evening schools as well as spare-time schools  
and simultaneously develop general education, specialized and vocational  
education, preschool education, youth and adult education and broadcast  
and television education.

We must respect the law governing the development of education. This is  
the important link on which the success in readjusting and developing

our province's middle and elementary school education depends. As far as our province's present economic strength permit and considering the masses' desire, all school-age children should attend elementary schools. More than 80 percent of the elementary school graduates should pursue higher studies in the middle schools. This percentage should reach 75 percent in urban areas. About 30 percent of the middle school graduates should advance their studies in high schools; this percentage should reach 60 percent in urban areas; about 5 percent of the high school graduates should pursue higher studies in colleges. This ratio must be and can be achieved at the present stage. Following the development of the economy and education, the proportion of middle and high school graduates pursuing higher studies will steadily rise. This calls for overall planning. In readjusting our province's middle and elementary school education, we must, in accordance with the needs of the four modernization program, properly curtail what is not needed and supplement what is insufficient on the province's educational front.

(581) (1984)

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### PHYSICAL EDUCATION STRESSED AT NATIONAL MEETING IN TAIYUAN

06190111 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1425 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Taiyuan, 18 Aug--The responsible persons of education departments at various and leaders of sports teams of some provinces and municipalities who are attending the second national middle and primary school students' athletic meeting in Taiyuan suggest that efforts be made to improve physical cultural work and students' health in middle and primary schools.

On 16 August the department of physical culture of the Ministry of Education held in Taiyuan a discussion meeting on physical cultural work at middle and primary schools. The responsible persons of the education departments of Liaoning, Guangdong, Jiangsu, Sichuan and Gansu provinces and the Education Bureau of Beijing Municipality and the leaders of the sports teams of those provinces and municipality attended the discussion. They held that educational departments and schools should comprehensively implement the party's education policy of enabling students to develop morally, intellectually and physically at the same time, should pay attention to protecting and improving the health of middle and primary school students and should improve currently deteriorating health conditions among middle and primary school students.

During the discussion they noted: The restoration of the examination system following the downfall of the "gang of four" has greatly aroused enthusiasm for studying. Some localities and schools are doing well at moral, intellectual and physical education at the same time. In many localities, however, educational departments and schools tend to overlook physical exercise for students and pay attention only to their intellectual education.

During the discussion they summed up the situation of various localities in the implementation of the party's education policy and the provisional regulations governing physical culture and health work in schools. They compared experiences and recommended several concrete ways to improve physical education in middle and primary schools.



## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### 'WEN WEI PO' COMMENTS ON REGULATIONS ON FUNERALS

HK150825 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 14 Aug 80 p 6

[Special column by Lin Hsin-Tao: "Less Publicity for the Individual and the Reform of Funeral Services"]

[Text] The CCP Central Committee has issued instructions throughout the party insisting on "less publicity for the individual."

At the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, Hua Guofeng personally proposed the principles of "less publicity for the individual." However, despite certain achievements, there are still problems in putting this policy into effect. A few examples have been mentioned in the instructions: Individuals have been singled out for singing the praises of revolutionaries of the older generation, and methods of commemorating people have become mere formalities with the building of memorial halls and pavilions everywhere.

The principle of "less publicity for the individual" is proposed in relation to "more publicity for the masses." The definition of "individual" is a specific one but it also has a wider connotation. It is not sufficient to interpret "less publicity for the individual" as less publicity for one specific person.

As a matter of fact, it is common to find excessive publicity of individuals everywhere and at all levels.

With regard to memorial meetings, the "instructions" say that first of all, it is necessary to "avoid compliments." In the past few years, there have been many memorial meetings in China with many memorial speeches. Yet, apart from the memorial speeches written by Tian Jiaying, former secretary of Mao Zedong, which really made correct comments, the others cannot entirely dissociate themselves from the habit of giving compliments." Second, the instruction stipulates that it is necessary to simplify and practice economy in the funerals of ordinary cadres at high levels. The scale of the memorial meetings, and the number of responsible comrades sending wreaths to and attending the meeting must be reduced and news on

The memorial meetings must be shortened and reduced. However, hardly any of the recent memorial meetings have conformed with this stipulation, and we can even find violations in the most recent meetings. Why has this occurred? The reason is that in the opinion of some people, the scale of the memorial meetings represents the status of the deceased and his family and will influence the deceased's future. Sometimes it is also because some people have set a bad example, so others at the same level have had to "keep up with" them.

In fact, grand funerals are very extravagant. Take the wreaths, for example. It is said that it costs at least 20 yuan to buy an ordinary wreath in Xian and at least 30 yuan for a better one. The Xian colored paper mill produces colored paper up to a value of 1 million yuan each year. Besides the small number of products it turns out for office and cultural purposes, a great amount of its products are used for making wreaths in Xian. Of course, the wreaths for funerals of higher level cadres cost more than 20 yuan, and usually the wreaths sent to the memorial meetings are paid for by the state, except for a small number paid for by individuals. In this way, a lump sum of money has to be spent on each memorial meeting. Most people attend memorial meetings during their office hours, so if 200 people attend the meeting for an hour, it will waste a total of 200 working hours. Apart from this, some cadres have to arrange special transportation or even fly from elsewhere to attend the meeting. Thus, this wastes more time and money.

Wang Jiaman, adviser of the Central Committee Military Commission passed away recently. In accordance with his wishes, his dependents put forth proposals to the organization on not conducting a memorial meeting, not sending wreaths, not paying last respects to the deceased, not notifying his good friends and not requesting leaders for escort. As an adviser of the Central Committee Military Commission, Wang Jiaman held a higher post than many other cadres. Yet, his funeral was a simple one while other lower level cadres insisted upon grand ones. Doesn't the difference call for deep thought?

The evaluation of one's life does not lie merely in the grandness of the funeral and compliments in the memorial speech, but in the contributions that one has made during one's life. People's memories of the deceased are not shown in the arrangements for the memorial activities, but in the fulfillment of the unfinished task. "The coffin must be of good quality, many things must be buried with the deceased, clothes for the deceased must be beautifully embroidered and abundant, and the tomb must be sufficiently grand" are just bad feudal practices. Even Mozi denounced "grand funerals and long mourning" as "things that disrupt people's life and waste their money," and advocated "practicing economy in funerals." Is it conceivable that our cadres who are responsible for establishing the modernization of our state cannot do the same?

The cadres' aim in holding grand funerals is to give publicity to their authority and position. This violates the principle of "less publicity for the individual" proposed at the third plenary session.

Cadres' grand funerals waste a great deal of the people's property and will end up by arousing people's resentment.

Therefore, it is necessary for the CCP Central Committee to issue stipulations about cadres' funerals. At the same time, the stipulations must gradually be perfected and made more precise. For instance, it is said in the instructions that: "All funerals of higher level cadres must be simplified and economized, unless Central Committee arrangements are made under special circumstances." What are the "special circumstances?" This is not clearly stipulated in the instructions, and it seems it is necessary to do so.

CSO: 4005

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### LITERARY, ART SYMPOSIUM HELD IN JIANGXI

OW182223 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1218 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Nanchang, 18 Aug--Recently an academic symposium on literary and art theory was held in Lushan, Jiangxi, attended by teachers from 126 higher educational institutions, editors from 44 press and publication units and some theoretical researchers, critics and writers in the country.

The central theme of this academic symposium was to sum up the historical experience in developing the revolutionary literary and art movement and to discuss the questions of the relationship of literature and art with politics, the realistic nature and tendency of literature and art, and the social effects of literary and art works. The participants held discussions and aired their opinions by taking into consideration the historical and current situation of the literary and art circles and the actual state of literary and art creation at present.

According to the participants, the general slogan for literary and art work--"literature and art should serve the people and socialism"--epitomizes in a scientific way the historical mission of literature and art and points out the correct orientation of literary and art work for the new socialist period. They said that during the 30 years since the founding of our country, the lack of full, correct knowledge and understanding of the relationship of literature and art with politics and the failure to pay attention to the characteristics and law of literature and art have done great harm to our socialist literary and art work. For this reason, the timely appearance of the general slogan for literary and art work is of vital significance in making continued efforts to liberate the literary and art productive force and in bringing about a prosperous state of the work of socialist literature and art and developing it with still better and faster results.

In dealing with some academic questions at issue, the symposium held free discussions and consultations on an equal basis so that the participants could emancipate their minds and voice their opinions freely. With regard to the relationship of literature and art with politics, some comrades

held that since politics is a concentrated expression of economy and plays a leading role in the realm of superstructure, the writer's creation is inseparable from politics, whether it portrays a person or delineates a story. There were also many comrades who held that literature and art and the other sectors of the superstructure have their respective functions and characteristics in serving the economic base. It is through the delineation of social life and the making of literary and art images that literature and art affect human thought and feeling and thus influence the economic base. The reflection of life, the making of images and the final effect on human thought and feeling do not depend upon a "leading role played by politics." On the question of how to assess the social effects of literary and art works, many comrades held that it is necessary to pay attention to the social effects of both works of "exposure" and works of "praise."

This academic symposium was sponsored by Jiangxi Province at the request of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and the Literary and Art Theory Research Society of Institutions of Higher Learning. Ma Jikong, secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee, attended and addressed the opening session. Presiding over the symposium were Chen Huangmei, Xu Zhongyu, Yu Lin and Li Dingku. Speeches were delivered at the symposium by Chen Huangmei, Wang Ruoshui, Ding Ling, Wu Qiang, Wang Xiyun, Qian Gurong and Bai Hua.

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BELJING FORUM DISCUSSES RESTORING FAMOUS YUANMINGYUAN GARDENS

OW200750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA)--The restoration of the famous "Garden of Ten Thousand Gardens," the Yuanmingyuan in Beijing's north-western suburbs, has been discussed at a recent seven-day forum attended by architects, designers, archeologists, historians and geographers.

The garden was built over a 150-year period from 1709 to 1859. It was burned and destroyed in October 1860 by the British and French allied forces and pillaged and burned again in 1900 when the allied eight power force came to Beijing.

The imperial garden is actually three neighbouring gardens, the Yuanmingyuan, the Changchunyuan and the Wanchunyuan. It covers more than 130 hectares. Most of the buildings in the garden were in the traditional palace style. The landscaping was exquisite with many small "scenes" which one chanced upon while strolling along the paths or through the courtyards.

A number of scenic spots south of the Yangtze River that emperors Kang Xi (1662-1722) and Qian Long (1736-1795) had visited were re-created there in the traditional style of Chinese landscape painting and garden designing. The designers combined the simple, natural scenic beauty of north China with the magnificent palace style.

Yuanmingyuan was a gigantic garden with many lakes and hills, all artificially built. The lakes, fed by abundant natural springs in the vicinity, accounted for more than half the area of the garden.

Wang Zhili, vice-chairman of the architectural history committee of the Chinese Society of Architecture, Jin Zhiguang, deputy director of the State Administrative Bureau of Museums and Archeological Data, and Professor Wu Liangyong of Qinghua University's architecture department recalled that in the early 1850's Premier Zhou Enlai had stressed protecting the site and restoring the garden when future conditions permitted.



Some specialists at the forum thought it possible to restore the garden because the hills and the network of lakes are still in a fairly good state of preservation. Of the 230 artificial hills only eighty were wholly or partially levelled. Some rockeries, stone sculptures and pillar bases have survived in the garden and the foundations of some buildings can still be identified.

Designs and models of a number of buildings made at the time of construction are still available, as well as paintings of forty scenic spots done in the reign of Emperor Qian Long and poems he wrote about them. A great deal of data on the construction, decoration and furnishings are still in the archives.

Wang Zhili spoke on "Basic Problems of Restoration of the Yuanmingyuan." He outlined a long-term plan of how it should be restored.

The Department of Architecture of Qinghua University put forward a tentative plan for restoration of the imperial garden which would take ten to fifteen years. A preliminary model of the restored garden has been made by faculty and students. Professor Wu Liangyong proposed that as a first step the lakes should be dredged so they can be used for boating, fish breeding and growing lotus.

Professor Hou Renzhi of Beijing University said that restoration of Yuanmingyuan would give impetus to construction of Beijing as a cultural centre.

An office to take care of the garden site was set up in early 1977. An exhibition there on the history of the garden displays models, paintings and historical relics and data.

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Article by Zhou Liangxio [0719 5328 7197] and Zhang Dexin [1728 1795 0207]: "A Discussion on the Task and Role of Peasant War"

Article by Xu Tailai [1776 3141 0171]: "An Appraisal of the Westernization Movement"

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## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### BRIEFS

REPORTORIAL LITERATURE SOCIETY FOUNDED--Wuhan, 17 Aug--China's first reportorial literature creation society was recently established in Wuhan, Hubei. The reportorial literature creation society is a mass cultural body voluntarily formed by the country's reportorial literature writers and the propaganda and education workers in the journalistic, literary and art and publishing fields and in colleges and universities. The aim and task of the society are: to strive to promote reportorial literature creation, deepen the theoretical study of reportorial literature, popularize the knowledge of reportorial literature and exchange writing experiences under the leadership of the CCP and the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, so that reportorial literature can serve the people and socialism still better. After deliberations and consultations and with the consent of the departments concerned, the society invited noted authors and literary and art critics Mao Dun, Mu Qing, Tian Jian, Qin Zhaoyang, Qin Mu, Luo Wen and Wang Meng to be its advisers. The society recommended Xu Chi as its president and Liu Binyan, Li Rui, Ke Yan, Huang Zongying, Li You, Bi Ye, Feng Jiannan, Liu Tan, Li Zhi, Yao Linyuan, Jing Shengze, Peng Dangan and Dai Guojia as its vice presidents. The society's secretary general is Tu Huaizhang, a young writer of reportorial literature. In addition, the society elected 77 council members and recruited its first group of more than 250 members. [Text] [OW171148 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0807 GMT 17 Aug 80]

1979 CHINESE DICTIONARY--Shanghai, 13 Aug--The 1979 edition of the comprehensive Chinese dictionary has been reprinted in reduced format and will soon be on sale across the nation. [OW140224 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0109 GMT 13 Aug 80]

FOLK LITERATURE PUBLISHING HOUSE--Beijing, 13 Aug--The Chinese Folk Literature Publishing House was recently established in Beijing. It will publish in a planned and systematic way folk literary works, academic writings and scientific study information by the people of various nationalities of China and other nations in the world. [OW140224 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0111 GMT 13 Aug 80]

TAIWAN NOVELS' REPRINT--The People's Literature Publishing House of China recently reprinted 100,000 copies of "Selected Taiwan Novels" for distribution throughout the country. The selection contains 26 medium-length and short novels by Taiwan writers and has been warmly welcomed by readers since it was published this spring. Some novels contained in the selection were recently broadcast by the Central People's Broadcasting Station after the first 100,000 copies of the works were sold out. [OW131157 Beijing Radio in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 11 Aug 80]

SEMINAR ON LITERATURE, ART--Teachers of China's 126 colleges and universities, editors of 44 newspapers and periodicals of literature and art and publishing houses and some theoretical workers, critics and writers recently attended a seminar in Lushan on literature and art theory. During the discussion on ways to treat the social effects produced by literary and artistic works, many comrades noted: We must pay attention to both the social effects produced by works of exposure and the social effects produced by works of eulogy. Jiangxi has made concrete arrangements for holding this seminar on behalf of the Chinese Federation of Literary and Art Circles and the college and university committee for the study of literature and art theory. Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee Secretary Ma Jikong attended and spoke at the opening ceremony of the seminar. (Chen Huangmei), (Xu Zhongyu), Yu Ling and (Li Dingkun) presided over the seminar. Speaking at the seminar were (Chen Huangmei), Wang Ruoshui, Ding Ling, (Wu Qiang), (Wang Xiyan), (Tian Gulong) and (Fan Hua). [Excerpts] [HK200853 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Aug 80]

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